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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.80.

October 5, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 81 Humidity „ 69 „ 62

October 5, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 72 2 p.m. 78 Humidity „ 77 „ 61

7768 日十二月八 FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1917. 英港香十月十號 禮拜五

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AIR REPRISALS.

Britain Decides to Retaliate.

London, October 4.

Reuter learns on the highest authority that the Government has decided to adopt air reprisals.

No Hurried Improvisations.

London, October 4.

The *Times* says that the Cabinet's reprisals decision presumably means that construction is now reaching a point at which an air offensive can be undertaken without interfering with the requirements of the Army in the field. The Government's policy is not one of hurried improvisations as the result of air raids.

Special Aeroplanes.

London, October 4.

It is stated that the Government has ordered a greatly increased production of special aeroplanes for raiding purposes.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

Facts About Our Growing Power.

London, October 4.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the Minister of Munitions, continuing his speech, the first part of which appeared in yesterday's *Telegraph*, said that it was too soon to say that submarinism had been defeated. "We do not know in what novel form it may be renewed or how soon the counter-measures against those novel forms may become effective, but it is not too soon to say that the second great German submarine campaign against these islands, which is the vital factor against which all else stands on a different footing, has been checked and even repulsed. It is not too soon to recognise the immense exertions of our sailors and the Admiralty in coping with the great difficulties of the situation. Our capacity to wage war is unimpaired, and the submarine has been powerless to effect it. The reserves of food in this country are far greater than at the beginning of submarinism and the great resources of our islands have not yet been realised. If the war is prolonged, our armies next year will be stronger and better supplied than ever. On the Somme our artillery fired in a fortnight many thousands of tons of shells. During the present offensives of under three weeks the tonnage of shells fired doubled the whole of the Somme battle. Next year the power of the artillery will, despite the submarine, undergo another great increase. The Allies are united in confidence and shall not fail. But we should remember the confidence shared by the Germans. Hence the desperate efforts to terrorise cities. Hence their efforts to drive back our soldiers. They know that the British are the vital factors in the war and that this Empire stands alone between them and victory. The Empire is a force which cannot be broken, a force which will be made stronger by trial and grow in intensity as the months pass."

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

London, October 4.

Lord Selborne, speaking at Birmingham, said that the British Commonwealth was the greatest instrument the world had ever seen for human progress and if properly organised was the greatest guarantee for future peace. The Crown and Monarchy constituted the essential instrument in the maintenance of the British Commonwealth.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, October 4

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Conference has decided not to dissolve until the Provisional Government is established.

RUSSIA'S REVIVED WAR SPIRIT.

London, October 4.

The Russian Press Bureau issues a statement from the Main Headquarters, summarising the military situation. It declares that the doubt expressed in the Allied Press regarding the possibility of Russia accomplishing her duty as an Ally is unjustifiable. It quotes figures showing the disposition of the enemy forces facing the Russians, from which it appears that the enemy, particularly the Germans, is actually more numerous than before the Revolution. Enemy artillery has similarly been largely reinforced. The difficulties on the Caucasian Front are emphasised, where the Cossacks have to fight hostile Kurds as well as Turks. The communication says that the combative spirit of the Russians already manifesting itself on the Northern Front leads to the hope of a possibility of the regeneration of the Army in the future.

COUNT LUXBURG'S PLIGHT.

London, October 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that Count Luxburg, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a safe conduct, has asked permission to reside at a farm in the interior. The Government has refused and no train or ship will be placed at his disposal. It is reported that he will leave by automobile for Chile.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

London, October 4.

The Press Bureau announces that the Prince of Wales has been made Grand Master and Lord Lansdowne the Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

DANISH ECONOMIC TRIBUNALS.

London, October 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that owing to the stoppage of supplies of raw material, consequent on the stricter blockades, unemployment has greatly increased, and numbers of factories have closed down. The Government has introduced a Bill for the national relief of the unemployed. The estimated expenditure is £650,000, and the Bill provides for feeding and lodging, with special grants to large families.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, October 4.

An Italian official message says:—We broke up repeated enemy attacks on the western slopes of Monte San Gabriele.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

New Attack on Wide Front.

London, October 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked at six o'clock this morning on a wide front to the east of Ypres. Our troops are making satisfactory progress, and a number of prisoners are already taken.

Futile German Attack.

London, October 3.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy heavily bombarded this morning our position between Tower Hamlets and Polygon Wood. His infantry attempted to advance but our artillery broke down the attack on the bulk of the front before reaching our lines. A few penetrated the barrage to the north of the Menin Road, but the infantry completely repulsed them. Our positions remain intact. There is a great artillery duel east of Ypres. Our aeroplanes dropped eight tons of bombs on Tuesday. Hits were observed on three aerodromes in the Courtrai area and on a fourth near Cambrai. We successfully attacked dumps near Douai and sidings at Roulers. The enemy avoided our fighting planes, but attacked our long distance bombing planes to the far east of the line. Six German machines were brought down and four driven down. Six of ours are missing.

Britain Bearing the Brunt.

London, October 4.

Colonel Repington, in the *Times*, referring to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's repulse of the enemy's furious and reiterated counter-attacks, emphasises the unusually arduous conditions under which these victories have been gained. He says that for some weeks the British armies alone have delivered great attacks and along the whole vast lengths of other Allied fronts there has been no great attack at all. When the whole length of the Allied lines is over 600 miles and we are doing the chief fighting on a front of a dozen miles, the character of the contest becomes somewhat Homeric. Although the enemy has brought up men and guns and aircraft from all the other fronts and concentrated them against us, the Germans are being beaten every day.

More Reprisals.

London, October 4.

A French communique states:—Both artillery forces are very active on the right of the Meuse. As a reprisal for the bombardment of Bar le Duc, our aircraft bombed Frankfurt and Rastatt.

A German Report.

London, October 4.

A German wireless official message states:—A powerful artillery duel all night long from Houthulst Wood to Lys increased this morning, with drum-fire. Strong English attacks at the Ypres Bend developed. A French attempt to recapture positions at Hill 344 broke down.

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

Claims of Agriculture Admitted.

London, October 3.

Sir Eric Geddes, speaking at Edinburgh regarding man-power, said that the demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Army, henceforth, would be dealt with exactly the same way in relation to the whole field of man-power and strategy. It would no longer be possible to say that the Army would be allowed to seize men as it pleased. The departments were now definitely co-ordinated and it was their function to transfer from civil employment not of primary importance, even from the Army and Navy, such numbers of men as the War Cabinet declared were necessary. He would be no party to industrial compulsion. For the great transferences of labour required it was proposed to utilise the trade unions for trade unionists and the Employment Exchanges for others. Men and women would be enrolled as War Workers or War Work Volunteers. No man would lose by the transfer. Enemy aliens would not be allowed to grow fat at the expense of men serving the country. Every enemy alien, regardless of age, would be required to undertake work of national importance under the Ministry, or otherwise be interned. Regarding neutral aliens, he hoped to get large numbers to undertake such work. It was not the present intention to raise the military age, but it might be necessary later. Meanwhile the Army required as many volunteers between the ages of thirty and fifty as it could get.

GERMANY'S NEXT OFFENSIVE.

London, October 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Odessa says General von Mackensen is preparing to take the offensive on the Focsani front.

London, October 4

A Russian wireless official message states:—There is intense artillery firing in the Jacobstadt region. The enemy retired and then advanced towards the trenches north-west of Soltp, on the Rumanian front, and took up a more favourable position.

BRITISH AVIATORS STILL BUSY.

London, October 4.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft bombed St. Denis Westrem, Zeebrugge lock-gates, Bruges dock and Thourout railway junction. All our machines returned.

ACTIVITY ON THE SALONICA FRONT.

London, October 4.

A British Salonica message says:—Our aeroplanes carried out a most successful raid on an extensive scale, bombing camps and dumps on the Belashitza plateau and using their machine guns in scattering troops. We brought down a hostile aeroplane. Our cavalry drove out enemy detachments from Jenimab, south of Seres, and destroyed an observation post.

A NEW GERMAN TANK.

London, October 4.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that the Germans are experimenting with a tank, fitted with a beak, to assist it in crossing trenches. A small conning tower, for observation purposes projects from the roof. The armour comes well down, protecting the caterpillars. It carries a three-inch gun and two machine guns.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PEACE TALK.

Austria Ready to Arbitrate.

London, October 4

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Count Czernin, speaking at a banquet at Budapest, said:—Now that we have dispelled the idea that Austria-Hungary is a moribund State and shown that we are thoroughly sound, we can rely on a recognition of our vital needs in Europe. Until then it was impossible to surrender the protection of our armaments. Now we and our Allies are in a position to lay aside our arms and submit future conflicts to arbitration. He proceeded to urge the necessity of general obligatory international disarmament, for otherwise military necessities would be incomparably greater than in the past and the burden of the nations intolerable. Regarding naval disarmament, however, narrow ideas must be expected. There must also be guarantees against an economic war of revenge. Count Czernin ridiculed the idea of indemnities for the devastation of Entente countries unless the latter were prepared to reciprocate in regard to the devastation of Galicia, East Prussia, the Lenas, Turkey and the German Colonies, but the Entente were gradually abating their claims and these would also probably be eventually abandoned. We do not need territorial guarantees, he said, and we can renounce the enlargement of Austria-Hungary provided the enemy completely evacuate our territory. But let none imagine that this moderate programme of ours will hold good for ever. If our enemies compel us to continue the war, we shall revise our programme and demand compensation I am not very optimistic regarding the readiness of the Entente to conclude peace on the above basis, but our hour has come for guaranteeing the free and peaceful development of Austria-Hungary.

The Pope's Efforts.

London, October 4.

That the Pope is continuing his peace campaign is evident from the constant references in Italian Catholic organs to the activities of His Holiness. It is asserted, on the one hand, that the Pope in forwarding the Reply of the Central Empires to the Entente, actually offered to act as mediator in opening conversations with Germany on the subject of Belgium. On the other hand, it is stated that the Pope confined himself to transmitting the Reply to the Entente without comment. There is no doubt entertained in London that Austria-Hungary is utilising the Press to keep the question of negotiations on the subject of Belgium in the forefront.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER RESIGNS.

London, October 4.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has intimated that it is his intention to resign from the Liberal Leadership.

AMERICA'S WAR BILL.

London, October 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Madison, Wisconsin, states that Mr. McAdoo, in a speech, said that, excluding taxation, the United States must raise by bond issues in the current year 14,000 million dollars for war purposes. He added that success was certain.

STATE CONTROL OF AUSTRALIAN MINES.

London, October 4.

Reuters correspondent at Sydney states that the Government of New South Wales took over the coal mines at the commencement of the strike. The Government intends to control the mines for a considerable time to come, possibly for the duration of the war, paying the owners a certain sum of money for each ton.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

London, October 4

Reuter's correspondent at Perth says it is probable that the state of parties will be:—Ministerialists, 32; Official Labourites, 16.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, October 4.

The French shipping returns are as follows:—Arrivals, 998; sailings 989. There were five sinkings above and four under sixteen hundred tons.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S WAGES.

London, October 4.

The Press Bureau announces that the Shipping Controller has established a Conciliation Committee at whose invitation representatives of shipowners and seamen have been discussing the possibility of a standard national rate of wages and machinery to regulate the supply of men and conditions of employment. The Ministry is satisfied regarding the expediency of national rates and is prepared to create the necessary machinery and confidently hopes that an agreement by all parties will be reached for the fullest co-operation in all matters affecting the personnel of the mercantile marine.

AMERICA'S BIGGEST PROBLEM.

London, October 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Toronto reports that Lord Northcliffe, addressing the Canadian Club, said the general preparations for war in the United States were on a scale commensurate with her size, but he did not think that the Americans visualised the necessities of shipping and the transportation of men to France. They would have to build at least six million tons to cope therewith.

THE NEW EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.

London, October 4.

Reuter learns that yesterday's export order does not involve a new policy but is merely an extension of the principles which have been followed up to the present by the Allies. The object is to require export licenses of all goods alike destined for Holland and Scandinavia with the exceptions mentioned, thus enabling the Authorities to control the whole of the export trade uniformly, and direct the flow of certain unimportant classes of goods exported from licensed

(Continued on page 3.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, October 3.

The Silver market is quiet.

TREATMENT OF THE BLIND.

New Government Department with Funds Recommended.

Appointed by Mr. Herbert Samuel, when President of the Local Government Board in 1914, to consider the welfare of the blind, a Departmental Committee, presided over by Mr. Hayes Fisher, now President of the Board, have issued their report.

It is recommended that a special department, whose function shall be the general care and supervision of the blind, shall be set up in the Ministry of Health when it is created, and in the meantime shall be at the Local Government Board. An advisory committee of persons associated with the care of the blind should administer it, the chairman to be the Parliamentary Secretary of the office in which the new department is established. The only capital outlay necessary, it is stated, would be £500,000 to provide 3,000 places in workshops, and an annual expenditure of £250,000 on grants is suggested.

The committee feel that the steps taken to ensure the welfare of the blinded soldiers and sailors merit the greatest confidence and approbation. As the funds available for pensions are inadequate, it is necessary for the Central Authority to have further grants placed at its disposal in order to meet the position, having regard particularly to the need of provision for the aged and incapable blind, and to draw up schemes by which the grants should be co-ordinated with pensions derived from other sources.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

No. 2 Company.

Inspector A. E. Alves, having returned to the Colony, will resume command of No. 2 Company on Thursday, October 11.

No. 3 Company.

Inspector Uo will take command of No. 3 Company during the absence from the Colony of Inspector Wei.

Penang and "Our Day."

Penang, Sept. 22.—The Committee of the Turf Club have donated $8,000 to "Our Day" from the profits of its last meeting. A successful concert was held last evening in the Town Hall in aid of Our Day, arranged by Mrs Ebden. There was a long attractive programme of vocal and instrumental music, with dances. $2,000 were realised from the sale of rosettes, roses, programmes, etc., and auctions of paintings and brassware.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Police Reserve Concert—Botanic Gardens, 9 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS.

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1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Driving Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

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BURTON ON TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,
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TELEPHONE NO. 75.

ASTHMA
CAN BE CURED.

THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath, when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemist and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price, $2.50 per bottle.

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TSANG FOOK.

414 Wanchai Road. Telephone 1127
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in which are vested the shares of THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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Agents.

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ESTABLISHED 1884.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

NOTICE.

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A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
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First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable terms.

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The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new Proprietorship and Management. The Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accomodation. Large dining room facing the Sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Lights and Fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
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Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

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EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL.
(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.E.)

NOTICES.

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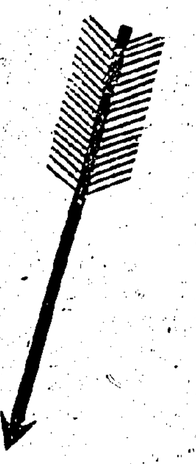

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ALEX. ROSS & CO. (Sole Agents)
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GENERAL NEWS.

Arrests of Sinn Feiners.

Dublin, August 14.—J. J. Walsh, a prominent member of the Sinn Fein party, whose death sentence for participation in the recent rebellion was commuted to ten years' penal servitude and who was lately granted amnesty, was arrested here yesterday in connection with the formation of Sinn Fein clubs in the south of Ireland. Courts-martial recently have sentenced three Sinn Feiners from the County Clare and four from the County Galway to imprisonment varying from two years to three months for offences against the anti-drilling order.

Trade in the Philippines.

Mr. Newton W. Gilbert, of Indiana, ex-Vice-Governor of the Philippines, was the guest of honour at a luncheon recently of the Rotary Club in the Hotel McAlpin, New York. He addressed the members at some length on the progress which had been made in the Philippine Islands since they came under the sovereignty of the United States August, 1898. The production of hemp, sugar, tobacco, and cocoanuts offered unlimited inducements to American capitalists for investments, he said. He urged the business men represented by the Rotary Club to exert every effort to establish a merchant marine to take care of the vast export trade that must result from continued American opportunity in the islands.

Press Restrictions.

Washington, August 13.—Publication of war news and comment on international or political questions affecting the war, in German or other foreign language newspapers, unless accompanied by a parallel column with a true and correct translation in English, would be forbidden by a bill introduced to-day by Senator King. Deportation or internment for citizens naturalised within the last twenty years found guilty of uttering or publishing statements disloyal to the United States, or tending to incite sedition or insurrection, is proposed in another bill introduced by Senator King. The Attorney-General would be instructed to bring suits against such persons to cancel naturalisation papers.

Obituary.

We regret (says the *Singapore Free Press* of Sept. 25) to announce the sudden death of Mr. Elias Sassoon, head of the well known Jewish firm of Messrs. R. Sassoon and Co. The eldest son of the late Mr. R. Sassoon, he and his brothers were sent to Calcutta for their English education. Owing to his father's advanced years he returned from Calcutta and on his death he assumed the management of the firm. Some months ago he went to Shanghai for the benefit of his health, and whilst there had a paralytic stroke, from which he recovered and returned to Singapore, and his death was due to a second attack. He was quite a young man, some 30 years old, and about three years ago married in Singapore, Miss Ezra of Shanghai, who survives him, but has left no children. The burial took place yesterday forenoon in the Jewish Cemetery at Thompson Road.

German Bomb Conspiracy.

Christiania, August 14.—Investigation of the conspiracy having for an object the sinking with German bombs of a number of Norwegian ships, has been completed, according to the *Tidenstegn*, and action taken against seven Finlanders and two Germans. They are accused of having transported explosives from Germany to Norway, and stored them at three places in Christiania. The accused were paid by the German espionage headquarters at Stockholm. Christiania dispatches recently said that the leader of those arrested called himself Baron von Rantenfels. It is doubted whether he really is a baron. According to the *Tidenstegn*, 1,000 kilograms of explosives were seized, including a number of explosive machines. These were enclosed in cases resembling lumps of coal, and were to have been put in the coal-bunkers aboard Norwegian ships. The newspaper said the discovery probably explained the loss of Norwegian ships which were supposed to have been mined or torpedoed.

GENERAL NEWS.

"Kaiser Wilson" Banners.

Washington police took a hand on August 16 in destroying banners of suffragists in front of the White House gates. A police inspector and a police captain tore two banners, addressed to "Kaiser Wilson," from their poles, and informed the women they would not permit banners of this kind to be exhibited. The regular suffrage banners, such as have been displayed before the White House for months, they told the women, would be protected. About fifty policemen were stationed at intervals in front of the White House and on the street in front of the Woman's Party headquarters. They kept the crowds moving and prevented automobiles from stopping. Before the police guard arrived, however, four banners had been torn from the hands of the women as they were leaving headquarters for the White House gates.

Smoke Boxes.

In connection with the recent disclosures regarding anti-submarine measures, it is interesting to read that in August last the Bureau of Ordnance of the U. S. Navy Department was having manufactured by the Du Pont Company smoke boxes suitable for use by merchant vessels as a means of escape from attacking submarines. Merchant vessels desiring to procure these smoke boxes could obtain them from the Du Pont Company. The cost will be approximately as follows: Smoke funnel, $.125 each; phosphorus, $1.75 per pound; smoke boxes, $25 each. The smoke funnel is for the production of smoke on board the vessel and requires only the fuel for its continued use. The smoke boxes are for throwing overboard and once used can not be recovered. The Navy Department is preparing to issue smoke boxes to all vessels carrying armed guards, and has announced as its policy that smoke-producing apparatus for the use of merchants vessels should be available for every vessel desiring to purchase it. The Department of Commerce regards the matter as great importance for the protection of merchant vessels.

The Wrong Bottle.

Before being placed under the X-rays John W. Lee, a Beverley provision merchant, was given by his doctor what was supposed to be two ounces of barium sulphate in a cupful of bread and milk. Two hours later he was taken back to the doctor's in a state of collapse and died on admission to the infirmary. At the inquest at Hull it was shown that instead of barium sulphate, which was harmless, he was given tartar emetic, containing potassium, antimony, and tartar, a highly poisonous mixture, and a two-ounce packet of which was sufficient to kill 87 persons. Benjamin Stocker, the chemist who supplied the powder to the doctor, said it was in a bottle labelled barium sulphate, and the marks on the label would have been made by a former employee 30 years ago. In 40 years' experience he had no recollection of a previous order for barium sulphate. The jury found that death was due to misadventure.

NOTICES.

"OUR DAY."

LADIES willing to sell Roses on "OUR DAY," 18th October, are requested to send in their names by SATURDAY 6th October to

LADY MAY
Government House.

Writers are requested to state their preference, if any, for a particular district, which will be considered as far as is possible.

ENVELOPES SHOULD BE MARKED
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WE have this day been appointed Agents of the "Glen" Line, Ltd. All enquires should henceforth be addressed to the undersigned.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
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G. B.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

NOTICE.

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Such as Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Legs, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poisons, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.? If so don't waste your time and money on lotions and ointments which can but get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by building up it stores and pure and healthy blood to effect a lasting cure.
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" "	50	2.35
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" "	20	.75
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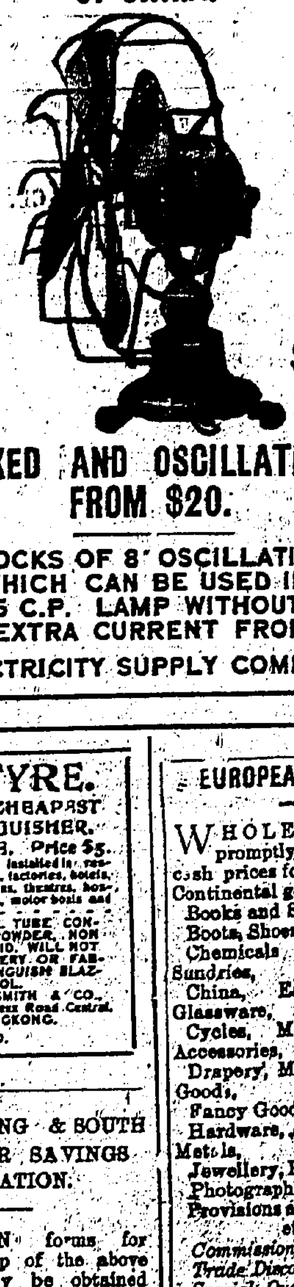
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Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—$36 per annum. Weekly issue—$13 per annum.

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(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

SANDERSON.—Aug. 9, at Eastbourne, R.C.M.R. Sanderson, late of the Chinese I. M. Customs, aged 33.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1917.

WAR—NOT PEACE.

Amidst all the talk of peace and peace negotiations, it comes as something in the nature of a bracing tonic to read Mr. Winston Churchill's speech, a summary of which came over the cables yesterday. The new Minister of Munitions is nothing if not outspoken, and he deals with the dangers of an inconclusive settlement in characteristic language. The present, he tells us, is not the time to talk of peace—it is the time to talk of British will, British power and British duty. That is a striking of the right note, and the utterance is most timely, when there is a danger lest the Germans, who are now feeling the real pinch of war, should allure us into a trap, only to gather fresh strength for a future attack on the rights and liberties of mankind.

While it is the case that Britain, in common with all the other belligerents, is sick of this terrible business of war, the true feeling of the nation is that we cannot under any circumstances give up the struggle while the goal at which we have been aiming is almost in sight. Our people are sound at heart; we have no doubt on that score. But there are influences at work amongst a minority which seek to undermine British determination, and it is essential that these should be combated by a clear enunciation, such as Mr. Churchill has now given us, of the tremendous dangers of listening to the enemy's pleadings for a cessation of the struggle which is drawing away his life's blood. At the present, our will is firm; it must remain so if we are to reap the full rewards of the venture to which we have put our hands. And what of British power, which Mr. Churchill places next in the list? That, we know, is growing in efficacy every day. Over the enemy we have established an all-round supremacy which must lead to ultimate victory if we are only patient enough to see the business through. The Germans know that full well; hence their feverish anxiety to produce a feeling in favour of a discussion of peace terms. Last, but by no means least, is the point of Britain's duty. That is a charge which lies upon us not only in regard to Belgium, in whose interests we primarily entered the war, but one which we have taken on ourselves, in common with other democracies, in order to free the world from the fear of a new invasion of the common rights and liberties of mankind. This is where we take our highest and noblest stand, and, for the fair name of British honour, we can never sheathe the sword until the spirit behind the German militarists is broken so as to make a repetition of this awful world war an impossibility.

Mr. Churchill rightly gauged the situation when he spoke of the inevitable result of an inconclusive peace as a triumph for the Junkers and foreshadowed the certainty of the Germans coming forward seeking friendship and asking for a resumption of commercial relations. What the eventual upshot of that would be, we all know. A few years would elapse and we should have the same battles to fight over again. No; there must be no going back now. We have persevered so far, we have borne the worst of the brunt, the prize is within our grasp, and we should be false to the gallant dead did we not push on to final victory. The moment calls for even more ruthless and vigorous warfare on our part. Now is the time to strike hard and to go on striking with ever-increasing force. That will be the quickest and the surest way to peace—a peace firmly established for all time, because it will rest on the foundation of a triumph over a nation which sought to rob mankind of all that makes life worth living for.

What the Huns Really Are.

In the course of his extremely able speech (printed in another part of this issue), Mr. Winston Churchill gives expression to an idea which, like many of the other ideas expressed by him, will be by no means pleasant reading to the enemy. If there is one thing more than another which the Germans, in their invincible arrogance, pride themselves upon, it is their superior culture. To them German "kultur" is the panacea for all the ills that human flesh is heir to. Of common humanity, it will make, as it has made of the Huns, the true, blue brand of the Superman. Therefore we are inclined to think that when Mr. Churchill, speaking as a member of the British Cabinet and as one who, as an officer of the British Army, has fought against the Germans, whom he in consequence knows very well, refers to them as not yet a "grown-up nation," the Huns will naturally conclude that this is the "unkindest cut of all." Says Mr. Churchill: "If the Germans become, as it were, a grown-up nation, like the liberated, emancipated democracies of the world, as a result of the hard lessons of the war, then—" What the "All-Highest War Lord" and the German people generally will think of this soothing opinion of them would be well worth knowing. We fancy that they would rather lose the war than lose the exalted ideas they have of themselves, and which they are so anxious should be held by the world, so convinced are they of their superiority. It would indeed be good to know when the Germans are likely to realise that, as Mr. Churchill practically says, they are a nation of simpletons—morally, politically and in many other respects, centuries behind the enlightened democracies of France, the United States and the United Kingdom. For years past the German nation has allowed itself to be led, slavelike, at the call of a mere handful of Prussians, whose ideal is war in all its brutal savagery, by a mountebank masquerading as a Kaiser, and by officials of all kinds who treat the Germans like the imbeciles they are. Truly, the German nation, as a people, like Peter Pan, as an individual, has failed to "grow up."

Reprisals at Last.

Reuter, we read, learns "on the highest authority that the British Government has decided to adopt air reprisals." It is not before time that such an announcement should be made. Time and time again the Germans, practically without any serious obstacle being placed in their way, have dropped bombs on London and other British towns and cities, causing thereby considerable loss of life, principally among the civil population, and much destruction of property, while there has been little or no evidence that the Huns have had any intention of doing anything more than destroying life and property indiscriminately. That was, naturally enough, the Huns' idea of war and our idea was, apparently, that retaliation for such barbarous action would be much too immoral. Until now, the British Government, despite innumerable protests from influential quarters, has held that reprisals were not to be thought of. The consequence was that the raids have increased in number, and are now becoming intolerable. We have given ample proof that the idea of dropping bombs that might cause death and destruction among non-combatants is wholly obnoxious to us. But the time has now come for us to put to the test our belief that if the Hun gets a taste of what he has been inflicting for some time past, he will be less inclined to continue this barbarous method of warfare. It appears that we are now in a position, so far as the supply of aeroplanes is concerned, to enter upon reprisals effectually, and it is sincerely to be hoped that our aviators will soon be able to bring it home to the Germans that when it comes to a question of hard hitting, without any considerations being made for the moral standpoint, two can play at that game.

DAY BY DAY.

MEN MAY BE BEATEN, CHAINED, TORMENTED, YOKED LIKE CATTLE, SLAUGHTERED LIKE SUMMER FLIES, AND YET REMAIN IN ONE SENSE, AND THE BEST SENSE, FREE.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the removal of the Belgian Government from Antwerp.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10.5/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Lieut. Bevan.

Word has been received in the Colony that Sergt. B. Bevan, who is at present with the forces in East Africa, has been granted a commission as 2nd. Lieutenant.

Chief Justice Indisposed.

Mr. Justice Gompertz, in the Summary Court this morning, announced that Sir William Rees Davies, the Chief Justice, was still seriously indisposed, but his doctors stated that he was improving and he hoped to continue with the Indian murder charge on Wednesday.

Restaurant-Keeper in Trouble.

Inspector A. K. Tayler, of the Police Reserve, charged a Chinese restaurant-keeper, of 317, Des Voeux Road, before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, with a breach of his licence by selling intoxicating liquor otherwise than in conjunction with a *bona fide* meal. The case was adjourned until Wednesday next.

Booking for "The Fantastics" Season.

The attention of our readers is drawn to the fact that the box-plans for "The Fantastics" season will open at Messrs. Moutrie's to-morrow (Saturday), instead of on Monday, as was previously intended. This alteration has been made on account of Monday being a holiday.

Stolen Wood.

A coolie was leaving a wood yard on the Praya East yesterday when he squeezed three large pieces of hard wood and commenced to carry them off. A watchman witnessed the theft and handed the coolie over to the police. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, it was found that he had a previous conviction. He was sentenced to seven days' hard labour.

A Banana Skin.

As Sergeant Tulloch was riding in a rickshaw at Kowloon last evening, being in plain clothes, he passed a crowd of Chinese boys larking in the street. One of them had a banana skin in his hand, and, as the rickshaw passed, the boy threw the skin at the driver, it just missing striking him in the face. Sergeant Tulloch summoned the boy this morning, Mr. J. R. Wood imposing a fine of $3. The Sergeant stated that these gangs of boys are a perfect nuisance.

Schoolmaster Fined.

A Chinese schoolmaster was summoned by the Director of Education, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with having more pupils at his school than allowed. It was stated by a Chinese Inspector of Schools that the defendant was allowed nine pupils. Twice he had been found with fourteen and once with ten. The room in which the pupils were taught was fourteen feet by six feet and had desks and a bed in it. It was so dark that he could hardly see anybody when he entered. His Worship imposed a fine of $10 and warned the defendant that a repetition of the offence would mean a very heavy penalty.

Dangerous Characters.

As a Chinese detective was on duty in Kimberley Road, Kowloon, at about midnight on Wednesday, he saw two men prowling about and decided to watch them. He saw one go near the entrance of Commander Beckwith's house and the other go in the direction of Knutsford Terrace. Then both went towards Kimberley Villas, but soon discovered that they were being shadowed. Both ran away, one making good his escape. The one caught was found to possess a pick-lock, a pair of pliers and a small package of pepper, together with a face mask. When charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, the man was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting.

Mr. F. Maitland (President) took the chair at the annual general meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club held in the pavilion last evening. There was a large attendance of members, including Major Robertson, Hon. Mr. Cland Severn, C.M.G., Messrs. M.M. Mass, T. E. Pearce, H. A. Nisbet, R. P. Thornfield, R. Kennedy, F. H. Thomas, and P. M. Hodgson (Hon Secretary.)

In opening the meeting, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts have been in your hands for several days and with your permission I will take them as read. Before referring to them I would mention that we have just recently been reminded of the death of one our best tennis players, Mr. A. N. Joseland in the war and I am sure it is the earnest wish of all present that this terrible fight will soon end with the crushing of Prussian militarism. As I remarked at last annual general meeting, a tablet will be erected in a prominent place in our pavilion with a full list of those members who have given up their lives in this great fight for freedom. All honour to them. I also with much regret refer to the sad accidental death of Mr. Woodhead, a popular playing member of our Club. The Report and Accounts are so full and clear that they need little comment. Again we have the ever-green Mr. Green winning the Singles Tennis championship, and as this is the third year in succession he annexes the challenge cup presented by Sir C. P. Chater, and I am glad to announce that Sir Paul has again generously presented a cup on similar terms open to all comers in the Colony. We have now to realise that our Chinese competitors have improved yearly. Messrs. Ng Sze-kwong and Wong Po-kwong have proved their merit by winning the cups for the first year kindly presented by Mr. Ho Fook which cups are open to all comers. In fact they are for the Doubles Championship of the Colony. Some very enjoyable cricket matches have been played, and is has been decided to resume League cricket this season, which should lend interest to the game. I am asked to request all men wishing to play to enter their names early in the week in the book provided for the purpose. This will help the committee and probably avoid disappointment. Men cannot expect to get a place in the team who only notify their wish to play at the last moment. We propose to engage a ground man, and it is suggested that men turn up in good numbers for net practice on at least two days a week—say on Tuesdays and Thursdays—when good wickets will be provided for practice. The accounts are very good, although profits on the bar are low, your committee have been able to pay off from profits for the last two years no less than $5,550 in debentures including $250 kindly given to the Club by Mr. Arthur Turner, to whom our thanks are due. We have also been able to pay over during the past year $2,345 to War Charities. It is greatly to the credit of our energetic Honorary Secretary, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, that we can show these good results, and if we continue for a few years on similar lines, we shall soon get rid of our debentures which have been a great drawback to us for so many years. Our very special thanks are due to the Hon. Secretary. We are also much indebted to Mr. C. Bernard Brown, Treasurer, and to Mr. Kennedy, Honorary Auditor, for their good work in the Club's interests. With these few remarks I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

This was seconded by Mr. Sims and carried unanimously.

The following officers were re-elected:—President, Mr. F. Maitland; Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. M. Hodgson; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. Bernard Brown; Committee: Messrs. F. Maitland, R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, H. A. Nisbet, Hon. Mr. Cland Severn, C.M.G., Major Robertson, Messrs. R. P. Thornfield, R. Kennedy, M. M. Mass and F. H. Thomas.

The Chairman stated that an extraordinary general meeting would be called later to make necessary alterations to the rules.

Votes of thanks to the officers for their efforts during the past season concluded the meeting.

THE CROWN COLONIES.

Mr. Walter Long and Hongkong War Service.

In the House of Commons on August 14, on the report of the Colonial Office Vote, Mr. Long, in the course of a long statement, said that with regard to the Crown Colonies, there was no foundation for the criticism that they had not in some cases made their full contribution to the military forces of the Empire. It had been his good fortune to receive from time to time testimony of the loyalty of the native races to the King and of their devotion to our interests. He had been asked whether conscription had been adopted in the Crown Colonies. The House would be interested to know that it had been adopted in the East African Protectorate, in Uganda, except for natives, in Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, for whites, or for local defence. In Hongkong it was found unnecessary, because every white man was already a volunteer. He wanted to say a word about the men from the Colonies. Naturally the tendency of everybody serving the King in our Colonies had been to volunteer for service in France. The first thing Colonials did was to come to this country in the hope of having their leave extended in order that they might be sent to France. But it was his responsibility and his duty to decide as to whether or not those men could be spared. He ventured to utter a word of warning as to efforts that were made on their behalf. He often received letters asking him to consider the case of this or that officer—to give him an extension in order that he might get a commission in France. If he were to listen to petitions from people of high standing it would be doing a monstrous injustice to the men themselves, and he appealed to members of the House of Commons and others to accept this view.

Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck urged upon the Government the necessity of appointing a Commission to inquire into the resources of the Crown Colonies and Dependencies. It was quite evident our rate of recovery after the war would depend on the supply of raw materials, and the rate at which we could produce manufactured articles. In this connection the country wanted no small or cost inquiries into small points, but a regular Royal Commission, able to take a broad survey of the position and composed of men able to rise above the narrow commercial point of view and capable of appreciating the intimate connection between high rate of production and human welfare. If we were to develop our resources properly, one of the first things we must do was to spend money on research and increase the supply of labour.

Sir A. Steel Maitland said that as to the suggestion that a Committee should be appointed to consider the whole question of reconstruction in the Protectorates, he contended that, while it was true that we were trustees, for the black races, we were also trustees for the needs of the rest of the world. After the war there would be an immediate need of certain kinds of produce, such as oils and fats, of which these countries had great producing potentialities. Therefore, while our paramount duty was towards the natives, we had also the duty of seeing that the resources of these countries were not left untapped and undeveloped. A Committee such as had been suggested was not practicable, at any rate at the present time. It was really a question of pounds, shillings, and pence. Indentured labour had ceased, and a Committee had devised a scheme for a kind of labour which might properly take its place.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The important point as to whether a man can be convicted of murder when the body of the victim has not been found was decided in the affirmative on July 31 by six judges sitting at a court of Crown cases reserved at Dublin. The court therefore upheld the conviction of the Derry farmer, McNicholl, sentenced to death for the murder of his child. Lord Chief Justice Campbell quoted several cases where there were convictions for murder on the high seas, though the body had been thrown into the water and not recovered. A large number of barristers assembled to hear the decision, and one leading K. C. who sat in the gallery, took a snapshot photograph of the judges on the bench.

• • •

People wonder why at times Judges fall asleep on the Bench, and I can only think of two causes for their doing so, and they are a torpid liver, or a monotonous counsel, and both of them ought to be treated. That Judges do go to sleep on the Bench is true, although I have heard it said that they close eyes, not to the points being made, but the better to take in the arguments. Not far from Madras I saw a Judge fall fast asleep while a criminal appeal was being argued before him. Again many years ago a Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, now dead, was accustomed to close his eyes while counsel was arguing his case. On one occasion a counsel of some standing at the Bar found His Honour in that doubtful position while he was addressing him, and stopping suddenly said in a louder tone:—"Will your Honour note that?" The Judge had fallen asleep with his pen in his hand but the pen had dropped while he was asleep and not noticing this in his half asleep state, his Honour put his first or index finger, into the ink pot instead.

• • •

Sir John Jackson, who has presentnd an organ to the parish church of the picturesque Berkshire village of Fawley, is, of course, the famous engineer whose name was prominent recently in connection with a great war contract. Sir John has been Unionist Member of Parliament for Devonport since 1910, and is head of the great contracting firm bearing his name. Born at York in 1851, he has been responsible for such gigantic engineering works as a section of the Manchester Ship Canal, Dover Harbour, the splendid Admiralty Harbour at Simon's Bay, South Africa, the railway across the Andes, and the great barrage across the Euphrates near Babylon, in addition to other enterprises amongst which the Singapore harbour works may be mentioned. He was knighted in 1895, and received the C.V.O. in 1911, while he also is the possessor of many high foreign Orders—none, however, being German. He has a beautiful place near Henley, and in peace time is a keen yachtsman.

• • •

Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, who wants to mediate between Downing-street and the Wilhelmstrasse, has a reputation for candour that throws some light on his assertion that Great Britain does not consider Austria its enemy. He used to represent Vienna at Bucharest in the days before Rumania came into the war, and he bluntly told both M. Take Jonescu and M. Filipesco that it was the duty of Rumania to declare war against his country. Moreover, he told them that were he in their position he should certainly do so, and he pleaded that the friendship between them should not be broken by war. This astonishing candour impressed both the Rumanian statesmen, but it took some time to convince them that Czernin really meant what he said. He once observed, by the way, that he was no good in diplomacy because he could not bring himself to tell a lie.

A Chinese in the American Army.—Jim King-wong was certified by a local draft board at Cleveland recently to serve in the new National Army. He is the first Chinese to be accepted [illegible] Wong was born in California [illegible]

WAR RAVAGES.

How Nature Covers Them Up.

The valley of the Ancre, which was so hideous last year when the trickle of the stream ran from one half stagnant pool to another through a brown waste of shell-kneaded earth, is now all waving rushes dotted with meadowsweet and hemp agrimony and purple loosestrife. In Delaville Wood the riven tree stumps stand out against a background of acres of red rosebay. And so it is all over the battlefields of a year ago.

It is an old legend that roses never blow so red as over a hero's grave. I think it must be true of poppies. Norfolk Poppyland itself can show no braver fields of scarlet than these year-old battlegrounds, and though it may be only fancy it seems that the sheets of colour are richer and more unbroken where the fighting was fiercest. Nowhere does the ground flame quite so brilliantly as around the Butte de Warlencourt, on the dreadful expanse above the Bazentins toward High Wood, and on the face of the Thiepval slope, where the Ulstermen passed on July 1. In these places the ground is all poppies for roods together. Elsewhere the scarlet is half veiled in the mist of flowering grasses, and mixed with them are a profusion of other blossoms, yellow ragwort, hawkweed, sow thistles and ladies' bedstraw, mauve scabious and purple vetch and knapweed, tall campanulas, blue chicory, and vipers' bugloss and cornflower, and nearer to the ground pale field convolvulus and pimpernel, with, everywhere, white yarrow and camomile.

No yard of all this ground but last year was ploughed up by shells and beaten and ploughed up again, so that much of the soil which now lies on the surface must have been thrown up from two or three feet below, and then it was churned and churned again. Yet the grass and the flowers are as in any rich meadow at home and grow taller and more luxuriantly. There are no villages, no landmarks beyond the occasional patches of sparse tree stumps which once were woods, but only the wide-waving expanse, where there are no human beings, as if it were the heart of some new continent which man had but just discovered. All larger things were destroyed and swept away by war, and only the little things like plant seeds and insects' eggs were able to survive.

Rarely outside the tropics have I seen more butterflies than flutter over these wastes to-day, whites and tortoise shells and peacocks and skippers and little orambite moths. The kingly swallowtails are here, too, but so far I have chanced this summer to see only one, and that was not among the flowers, but on the bare white summit of the Butte de Warlencourt when the King was there. The royal butterfly sailed round and round the little party and, as if recognising kingship, more than once made as if to settle on the King while he stood looking at the graves of the gallant Durhams.

There are places where crops flourish, patches of an acre or more being covered with oats or barley or wheat, mixed with "weeds" certainly, but hardly less close and even than if they had been truly sown. One patch of barley (one almost inclines to call it a "field") which I saw was especially fine; but all three are growing strongly between Longueval and Ginchy, where it seems impossible that they could have been sown last year. More likely, they survive from three summers ago and, self-seeded, they have held their own well against the wild things which riot around and among them. In one place I found a solitary potato plant, going strong, sprung presumably from some potato strayed from a German field kitchen.

Next to poppies the most abundant flower is camomile, and it alone seems to have been able to spring up and grow on the roads and beaten paths by which the enemy used to travel to and from his lines; so that, looking over the country, amid the deep green and waving colours, you can often trace the course of an old path where it turns like a pure white ribbon amid the sea of green and waving colors.

The woods remain desolate beyond imagination, even though in most of them grass and flowers have sprung up to cover the ground and shoots have risen from the old roots. Above ground-level hardly a tree has put out any new life, but the shattered trunks still stand bare and blackened. Nature finds a use, however, even for the shell scars on the wood, for sparrows built their nests this year at the points where trees have splintered, so that untidy wisps of straw and stuff stick out from the jagged wounds. In Leuze Wood a pair of crows have nested. Perhaps they thought that later in the year the tree would put forth leaves as usual; but as it is the nest stands absurdly a landmark for long distances round, as exposed as if it were on the top of a flagstaff or bare ship's mast. Near Clery, amid the waste, a single post some three feet high stood up, and on the top of it I saw a mother warbler feeding a young cuckoo three times her own size.

But the strangest thing of all in Nature's haste to hide the ravages of war seems to me the shell holes. As one wades through the deep herbage the lesser shell holes merely make the walking very difficult and uneven, for one's feet blunder among the shell holes, which are concealed by the growth, and trip over strands of barbed wire and unexploded shells and other things which are scattered everywhere out of sight. Many of the larger holes, however, still remain half filled with water. Around the edges of the water white butterflies, which are thirsty creatures, crowd to drink, and when you disturb them they rise in clouds till the air is full of them, like a snowstorm. In the water itself a luxuriant pond life has developed. Little whirling beetles dance many dances on the surface, and water boatmen swim about and water scorpions and other things just as in any village pond at home. I have spoken before of frogs in the new shell holes on the Vimy Ridge. But here, on the dry slopes of the Albert Ridge, on the high ground, how has all this teeming life come into the shell holes of last summer?

PROMENADE CONCERT.

Programme for Saturday Night.

Below we give the programme for the Police Reserve promenade concert which is being held in the Botanic Gardens on Saturday night. The grounds will again be illuminated, and H.E. the Governor has intimated his intention of being present.

PART 1.

1. Selection..... "Reminiscences of Ireland"..... Arranged by Godfrey.
The Band of the 74th Punjabis.
2. Waltz..... "Beautiful Sprieg," Joyce
The Orchestra of the H.K.P. Reserve.
3. Baritone Solo..... "King Charles"..... M. Valerie White
Mr. H E Muriel.
4. Selection..... "Soma"..... Tate.
The Band of the 74th Punjabis.
5. Soprano Solo..... "The Long Long Trail"..... Zo Elliot
Miss Enid Cooper.
6. (a) Intermezzo..... "Demoiselle Chic," Fletcher.
(b) Tango, "Mi Amada," Leigh.
The Orchestra of the H.K.P. Reserve.
Interval.
7. Selection..... "Gypsey Love," Lehar.
The Band of the 74th Punjabis.

PART 2.

8. Selection, "Rigoletto" Verdi
The Orchestra of the H. K. Police Reserve.
9. Contralto Solo;... "A Perfect Day," Carrie Jacob-Bond.
Miss Gordon.
(Violin Obligato, Miss M. Gordon.)
10. Selection, "Our Miss Gibbs," Monckton.
The Orchestra of the H.K.P. Reserve.
11. Baritone Solo, ... "Thora", Adams.
Mr. E. G. Aquino.
12. Selection..... "Carmen"..... Bizet.
The Band of the 74th Punjabis.
God Save the King.

A FOUR-YEAR WAR.

An American Writer on the Outlook.

Writing in the *American Review of Reviews*, just prior to the third anniversary of the war Mr. Frank H. Simonds says:—

Looking at the situation as it now stands, it seems to me that every sign points toward a four-year war. We shall continue to be pleased by the optimistic reports that those who sympathise with Russian liberalism give us. But there is very sound reason for believing that these reports do not reveal the extent of the Russian collapse. Actually the Allied cause has been deprived of not less than 1,500,000 soldiers, who were organised and commanded by brilliant generals. Discipline in these armies has been destroyed, temporarily at least.

This collapse has given Germany a chance to utilise in the West the troops that otherwise would have been retained and fully occupied in the East. It has given her another year's supply of men for the West. Her condition at the end of this time, if she does not win victory or peace, will be far worse than before, but this is a future consideration. To-day she is better off, because she has new divisions to draw upon.

A complete collapse of Russia and the signing of a separate peace between Germany and Russia will only make the situation worse. Then I firmly believe the outcome of the war will depend upon the number of hundreds of thousands of men the United States can put on the western front by this time next year. Beyond next year the war cannot go. During next year Germany will collapse economically, all ways, if the struggle is prolonged. This is the common assertion of the Germans themselves, who do not dream that the Allies can continue the war into next year.

But everything that has happened in the past month has but emphasised the importance of the American role in the war. Unless Russia returns to the attack, we must be ready next year to make up the deficiencies in French man-power and with the British continue the pounding and grinding up of German man-power until Germany consents to make peace upon terms that demonstrate the downfall of her military caste and leave the world in some sense protected against a renewal of the German attack.

Writing here for readers to whom I have been talking now for nearly three years, I think it would be folly to pretend that the present situation in Europe is favourable, viewed from the point of a German-American contest. That Russia, Britain, and France could conquer Germany and Austria, with Italy neutral or allied with the western powers, I never doubted. With Russia in the war, the end this year would be assured. But the collapse of Russia leaves a gap in the alliance against Germany which can only be filled when we are ready and may be fatal to all if we are not ready before too many months.

It may be that Germany will collapse from starvation before the middle of August brings a new harvest. It may be that the German Socialists will compel the Government to make peace on the basis of a surrender, but I do not believe either thing will happen. It may be that Russia will attack and a new Brusiloff victory, like that of last year, will restore the balance. But I doubt it. Equally ill-founded seems to me German claims that they will win the war by their submarine campaign. Many months will pass before the British people are as hungry as the German has been for more than a year. And in this time the German situation is hardly likely to improve much.

When American troops begin to arrive in large numbers in Europe, I believe the Germans will see that the game is up, and not before, unless Russia comes back. Until the German masses see that the game is up, I think they will go on and their present expectation of victory has put an end to all chance of disintegration due to domestic discontent.

Kitchener's estimate of a three-year war was based on a belief that Russia would continue.

With Russia out it seems to me that there can be no escape from a four-year period, unless America follows the Russian example and fails to do her part—then I think a peace by negotiation will come before next spring and leave Germany in possession of some of the fruits of her campaigns and not improbably in possession of that great mittleuropa, which would be but the basis for new campaigns of conquest to complete the work already begun, the work that was to give Germany world power and world domination.

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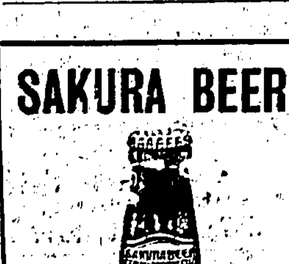

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 4.45 p.m. yesterday:—

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, direction unknown.

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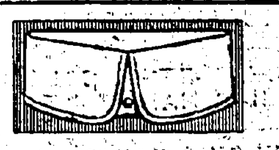

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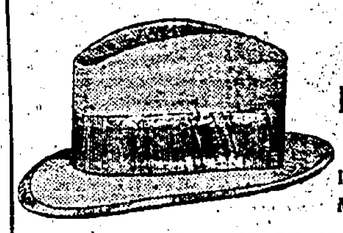

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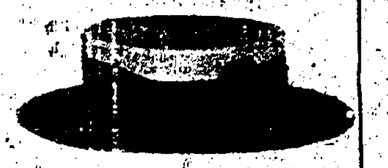

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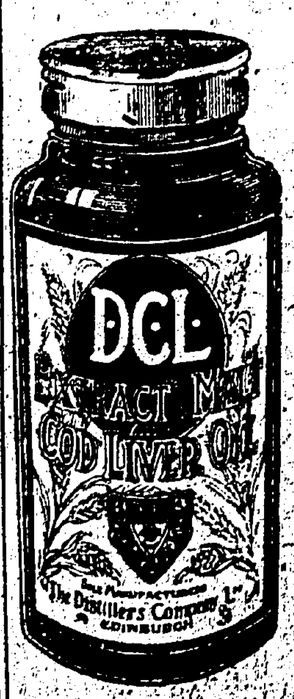

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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	§Kaga Maru Capt Komatsubara	T. 12,500	MON. 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.
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Tjimanock		in port	7th Oct.	Shanghai
Tjilatjap ...		15th Oct.	20th Oct.	Kobe

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Telephone No. 1574. York Building. 16

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain		Leaving.	
Haihong...	J. W. Evans ...	FRI.,	5th Oct.,	at noon.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins...	TUES.,	9th Oct.,	at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship		On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat.,	6th Oct. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues.,	9th Oct. at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipsang	Sat.,	13th Oct. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat.,	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HOME OFFICE — NEW YORK.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Anglo-Dutch Dividend.

The secretaries and managers of the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd., Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co., report that at a meeting of the board of directors held recently it was decided to recommend the payment of an interim dividend of 25 candareens per share to shareholders on record on October 3.

U.S. Quicksilver Output.

Washington, August 31.—The country's output of quicksilver in 1916 amounted to 28,912 flasks of seventy-five pounds each, and was valued at $2,576,547, according to figures made public by the Geological Survey to-day. This was an increase in quantity of 8819 flasks and in value of $749,635 over 1915. California, with an output of 21,045 flasks, led in production.

United States and Russian Trade.

The United States Commercial Attache at Petrograd, Mr. W. J. Huntington, in the course of a communication dealing with the business relations between manufacturers and exporters in Russia and the United States, says:—"The main difficulty in business dealings between Russia and the United States is the question of terms. In most cases the American manufacturer insists on cash in New York as soon as the goods are sent there. The Russian buyer, on the other hand, if he is reliable, is willing to guarantee the payment in every way and generally through banks, but only part in a United States port, the other part in a Russian port. An American agent in Russia had an opportunity to place an order from a local co-operative society for 10,000 pairs of shoes, payable one-third with order, the other two-thirds upon arrival in a Russian port. The latter payment was guaranteed by a local bank. He was unable to accept this order because the manufacturer insisted on payment in full in New York, although as a matter of fact he could get a price that would easily make up the interest on deferred payment. Such instances result in a comparison between American and German methods that will make the Russians more willing to revert to old trade channels after the war unless more Americans are ready to offer the same service as the Germans. The American manufacturer need not grant credit without proper guarantee, but the Russian market cannot be held permanently without the granting of credit—at least to the extent of part payment in a Russian port. The Russian merchant is used to a definite quotation good for a certain period. It is not considered serious business to quote to-day and then upon acceptance of order state that the price has gone up or that the goods cannot be had. According to Russian law, when an order has been accepted and a deposit taken (upon which the Russian buyer insists), if the order cannot be fulfilled the person making the sale must return double the deposit and besides is liable for damages. An instance has come to my attention of a large order for leather closed by an American agent immediately upon the receipt of the manufacturer's cable terms. After cabling that the order had been closed, the agent received word that the factory could not deliver. Sometimes terms are changed by American manufacturers after acceptance. An order for leather belting was accepted by the main office in the United States on terms cash at the time of shipment: ten days later the manufacturer cabled that he would not start preparing the belting unless a certain amount was paid at once. It is understood that the cases cited do not represent the practices of the majority of United States exporters, but they are more numerous than they should be, and each experience of this kind weakens the reputation of the American business man in Russia. I believe that it is the right idea for the United States manufacturer to sell direct in Russia, but all the American manufacturers interested in Russian trade must help and do it now. Otherwise we shall again get into the hands of agents of other countries, and direct sales will be as difficult as before.

Poor Crops in North-Western Canada.

Reports as to crops from the three prairie provinces of Canada are unsatisfactory. The prospect of the yield of wheat in the west is far below the average. In the older provinces generally crop prospects are excellent.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

DAY SIGNALS.

SIGNAL	SYMBOL	MEANING.
1.	(RED)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.	▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.	▼	" " South (S.E. to S.W.)
4.	■	" " East (N.E. to S.E.)
5.	●	" " West (N.W. to S.W.)
6.	✕	Gale expected to increase.
7.	✚	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction.)

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the mastheads of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-kok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	RED
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	RED

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CONE will be exhibited at the following stations:—

GAP ROCK	SAU KI WAN
WAGLAN	SAI KUNG
STANLEY	SHA TAU KOK
ABERDEEN	TAI PO

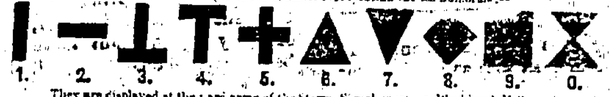
to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

The Signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals:—



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.

They are displayed at the yard arms of the Storm Signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain until an order to change or lower is received from the Observatory.

The following information is given:

Typhoon and Continental Depression Signals { (a) Position of centre; by 4 symbols at one yard arm. (b) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time; by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3). }

Gale Signals (c) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time; by 3 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNALS.

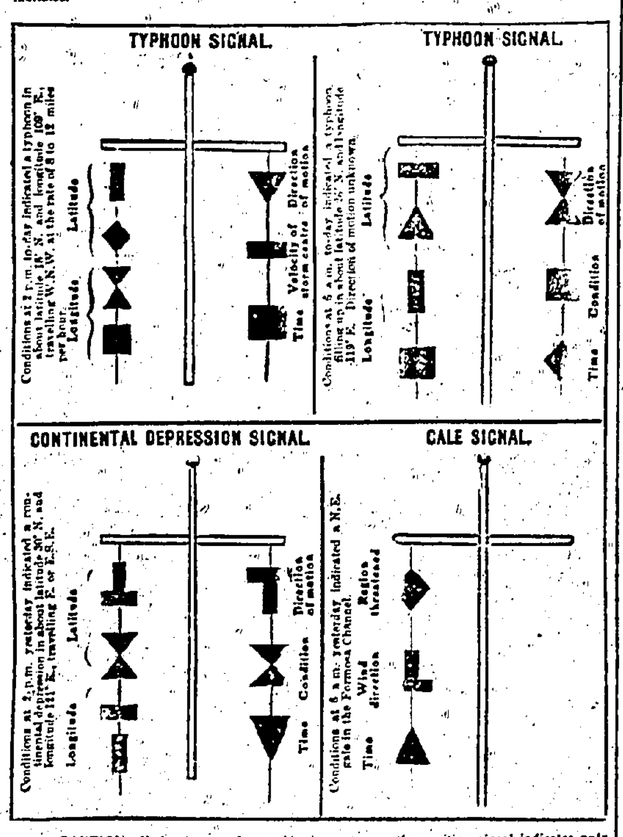
The two upper signals of group (a) indicate the latitude, and the two lower symbols the longitude of the centre of the Typhoon or Depression in degrees, as nearly as can be ascertained from the information available. Only the tens and units of the longitude are given: thus, 0 indicates longitude 10° E.

The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

The middle symbol of group (b) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such cases no velocity is given.

The lowest symbol of group (b) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (c) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.



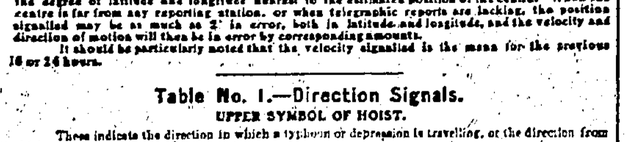
CAUTION.—Under the most favourable circumstances the position signal indicates only the degree of latitude and longitude nearest to the estimated position of the centre. When the centre is far from any reporting station, or when telegraphic reports are lacking, the position signalled may be as much as 2° in error, both in latitude and longitude, and the velocity and direction of motion will then be in error by corresponding amounts.

It should be particularly noted that the velocity signalled is the mean for the previous 16 or 24 hours.

Table No. 1.—Direction Signals.

UPPER SYMBOL OF HOIST.

These indicate the direction in which a typhoon or depression is travelling, or the direction from which a monsoon gale is expected.

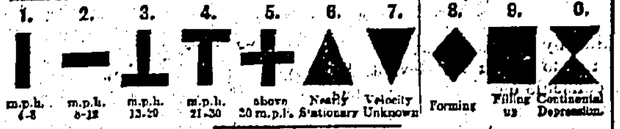


1. N. 2. N.N.E. 3. N.E. 4. E. or E.S.E. 5. W.S.W. 6. W. 7. W.N.W. 8. N.W. 9. N.N.W. 0. Unknown

Table No. 2.—Velocity and Condition Signals.

MIDDLE SYMBOL OF HOIST.

VELOCITY.



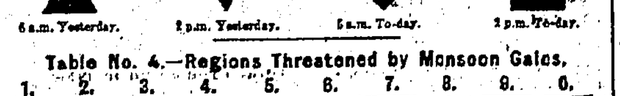
1. m.p.h. 1-5 2. m.p.h. 6-12 3. m.p.h. 13-20 4. m.p.h. 21-30 5. above 30 m.p.h. 6. Nearly Stationary 7. Velocity Unknown

CONDITION.

8. Forming 9. Filling up 0. Continental Depression.

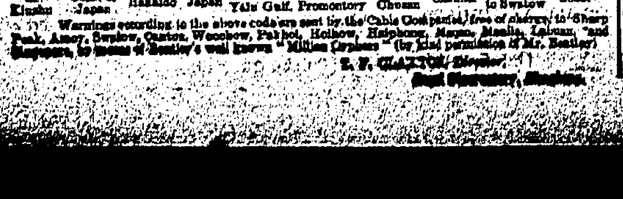
Table No. 3.—Time Signals.

LOWEST SYMBOL OF HOIST.



8. 6 a.m. Yesterday. 7. 2 p.m. Yesterday. 8. 5 a.m. To-day. 9. 2 p.m. To-day.

Table No. 4.—Regions Threatened by Monsoon Gales.



1. South of Kiushu 2. East Coast of Japan 3. North of Hakaido 4. Sea of Japan 5. Gulf of Pechili and Yalu Gulf. 6. Chosen Id. to Shantung Promontory 7. Formosa Channel to Chosen 8. Formosa Channel 9. Gulf of Tongking to Swatow 0. Annam Coast.

Warnings according to the above code are sent by the Cable Code (partial) free of charge to Sharp Peak, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Wuochow, Pakhoi, Hoihow, Haiphong, Macao, Manila, Labuan, and Pasir, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Wuochow, Pakhoi, Hoihow, Haiphong, Macao, Manila, Labuan, and Pasir, Singapore, by means of Bentley's well known "Million Systems" (by kind permission of Mr. Bentley).

E. F. GLAZIER, *Director*.

Royal Observatory, Hongkong.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:—

York Building. Tel. 1374.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s.	"COLOMBIA"	Oct. 10th.
s.s.	"VENEZUELA"	Nov. 7th.
s.s.	"ECUADOR"	Dec. 4th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to:— Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... $ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG.
FRIDAY, 5th OCTOBER, 1917.	
10.00 p.m. Kinshan.	4.00 p.m. Fatshan.
SATURDAY, 6th OCTOBER, 1917.	
8.00 a.m. Honam.	8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan.	4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 7th OCTOBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship
"TAISHAN"
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at the Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single $3, return $5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days, at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor), Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD")

JOINT SERVICE

between NETHERLAND'S EAST INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers.	Tons.	Sails.
"OPHIR"	8,000	October 12th.
"PRINSES JULIANA"	14,000	October 24th.
"WILIS"	8,000	November 7th.
"REMBRANDT"	10,000	November 21st.
"COENTOER"	10,000	December 5th.
"RINDJANI"	8,000	December 19th.
"VONDEL"	10,000	January 2nd.
"ORANJE"	8,000	
"GROTIUS"	10,000	
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	15,000	

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.
Agents:—JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

NOTICE.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON." **THOS. COOK & SON,**
Telephone No. 524. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.
also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Ah Foo Yun Tong, from Cavite, Manila.
Tuckchong, from Kobe.
Silva, Korea Maru, from Shanghai.

T. H. KRING,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, Sept. 27, 1917.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Chunsing, from Sandakan.
Gincheong, from Foochow.
Hildreth, from Saigon.
Hocksenghin, from Semarang.
Hornyashi Watanale, from Thursday Island.
Kingleeyuan, from Shanghai.
Kwongaikloong, from Puket.
Kyanmoshin c/o Fookyee Winglok St., from Mandalay.
Laiszchea Poonkaw, from Penang.
Senghenghong, from Chefoo.
Sikkew Cheongyick, from Calcutta.
Singliohoo, from Soerabaia.
Santos Sanches Catalino c/o Niku Maru (2), from Manila.
Tongoatai, from Haiphong.
White Hedley, from Bangkok.
Wingshun, from Penang.
Yeetai, c/o Kwanshunchan, from Newchwang.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, Sept. 27, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SIBERIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 3rd October, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 7th Oct. at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 10th October, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 21st October, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1917.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, MOJO, NAMIZUTA, SAIKI, KAWADE, SHINNEKAMIYAMADA, SIBAE, and COUSUBAI Collieries.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG and CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI." Codes: A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRABING & Co., MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co., SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO Co., LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A. & R. BROWN, McFARLANE & Co., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO.
Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA,"
From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The abovementioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' Risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Monday 8th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after October 9th, 1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1917.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	28' 6"	17' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	264'	52' 3"	14'	17' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	440'	64'	14'	17' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	260'	64'	28'	17' 6"	
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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

A GREAT WAR SPEECH.

General Smuts on the Outlook.

London, October 4.

General Smuts, speaking at a luncheon given in the Connaught Rooms by the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom, was enthusiastically received. In the course of an important pronouncement, he said:—The people of this country and of the whole Empire deserve to be taken into the confidence of their political leaders. They have cheerfully shouldered immeasurable burdens and their spirit after three years of the greatest strain remains unconquerable. The magnitude of their performance increases with time, and when the last blows in this great war come to be struck against the enemy he may be sure that the hardest and heaviest will be those coming from this society of nations which we call, or mis-call, the British Empire. Proceeding, General Smuts said he felt sure that the present war situation was clearing up and that the issue was no longer in doubt. He expressed the opinion recently to a French newspaper that the Germans were already beaten and that their rulers knew it. That was his conviction, and it lay upon us as a clear duty, relaxing no effort and sparing no effort, to continue to make good and reach our goal. The terrible odds which we have been fighting against during the early part of the war were being reversed, and it is not for us to become weary now when the great goal was looming in sight. The most important of the war situation today is the economic situation, but I must leave this over for some other occasion. He proposed to take the Germans on the ground on which they were strongest, and on which they had challenged the world and calculated that success would be certain—he meant their purely military fighting power. That is a wrong ground, and in showing it they made the greatest mistake in their history, for this is far more than a military war and its decision will depend more and more on political, economic, psychological and other non-military factors. But let us look at the matter from the German angle and see how the purely military situation stands at the beginning of the fourth year of the war. With one or two exceptions the enemy is everywhere on the defensive and everywhere is slowly retiring before us. This movement is necessarily slow from the nature of the new form of warfare, which requires enormous transport of heavy artillery and mechanical apparatus of all kinds. But even an advance of one mile by us involves tremendous enemy losses comparable to those sustained in great battles in former wars. Such losses and defeats were now continually inflicted on the enemy. To take the Western Front, where the flower of the German Army is gathered, one continuous retirement is proceeding. From the summer of last year it was very slow but very sure. Verdun, Champagne, Vimy, Arras, Messines, Langmarcke, Westhoek and Zonnebeke—on that almost immovable line German manhood is bleeding to death and there is a tragedy of slaughter being enacted which is probably unparalleled in the world's history. You need not advance to the Rhine to defeat Germany. One strip of the country is as good as another, as long as they will only stand. Believe me, long before the Rhine is reached Germany will have sued for peace. Our military predominance on the Western Front is no longer questioned. Remember that the issue of military predominance is the very one on which the Germans challenged the world in August, 1914. General Smuts then touched on the Italian successes and also the operations on the Turkish Front, where, he said, the ever-victorious General Maude had just struck a stunning blow on the Euphrates, having captured a Turkish Division. Now when the temperature cools and fighting on the Turkish Front becomes possible we may look forward interestedly to the developments. There will quite possibly be a keen struggle, but in the end Turkey will find that she is not going to be saved by her German masters from further humiliations and defeats. The enemy has singled out one opponent for offensive blows—namely, Russia; but he was not sure that, from the point of view of far-sighted policy, this was not the greatest and most fatal of all the German blunders. For, in striking at Russia, she was striking at one, who, like herself, was an autocracy but had received new consciousness from the sufferings of this terrible war—one who has reached some inward crisis of soul, like Saul on the way to Damascus, and was now being led blindfold and incapable of offensive action. Russia is like a woman labouring in child-birth, and Germany is choosing this moment to strike her down. Whatever the strict rights of the case may be, the spirit of history will never forgive her. Liberty, which is being painfully born in Russia, will rise and vindicate Russia in the coming generations and become the most implacable enemy of the future of Germany. This is the military situation. The Central Alliance is everywhere beaten and retiring, except in Russia. You must add to their military danger, exhausted and demoralised conditions, of which there is no manner of doubt, and the sceptre of bankruptcy in the future; and then you can see the end is no longer uncertain. All the hopes of Germany are centred on the submarine, but those hopes are also illusory. Whatever the dangers of the submarine, it has ceased to be a decisive factor. Take that from me as a bedrock fact. The published figures show that the submarine was being fought with rapidly increasing vigour and success and, what with diminishing losses and our rapidly expanding shipbuilding programme, we confidently look forward to the time when tonnage will be on the increase, despite the submarine. It is useless to conceal the fact that there was a time when we felt most anxious about the submarine. But that time is past. The submarine has been beaten by the silent heroism of the Navy and mercantile marine. Deeds have been done on the seas so astounding that the details cannot be published until the end of the war. He felt sure that the future will appraise this aspect of our naval effort at its true value. Defeated on the battlefield and baulked in his submarine campaign, the enemy, now in impotent rage, is more and more striking at us through our non-combatants. Aerial warfare against the defenceless is the new weapon. He ventured to predict that this weapon would not only fail but would prove a terrible boomerang to the enemy. He recalled how the Zeppelin raids, which were more dangerous than aeroplanes, were frustrated and also the frustration of aeroplane day attacks. Now the enemy had turned to night attacks. It is possible that these attacks would continue and it was conceivable that they would increase in the future. However, we should not be discouraged. We have set about the aerial defence of London along somewhat novel lines with a great measure of success. London, during the past week, had been visited repeatedly by at least twenty machines nightly. Yet only one or two generally succeeded in penetrating the defence. He reassured the public that nothing will be left undone to more completely protect the nerve centre of the Empire.

General Smuts, in eulogistic terms, referred to the calmness and heroism which the vast bulk of the population had displayed under the most trying circumstances. He derided the mendacious German versions of raids and pointed out that many more times people were killed and injured in bus accidents than in these air raids. I think, however, there is a little too much light-hearted scorn. Nothing can be wider of the mark than distortions reaching Germany and buoying up the people with the false hope that raids are undermining the national moral, that London has the jumps and is being converted into a heap of ruins. All will be well if all do their duty. Our air policy has been entirely different from that of the enemy. Our main and constant object has been to maintain military predominance in the air on various fronts and bomb only military objectives.

Continuing, General Smuts said that since July 31 we have been fighting a great battle in Flanders which has meant a great simultaneous struggle in the air. On the Somme, we completely mastered the enemy in the air. Consequently he made the greatest efforts to prevent a repetition and concentrated a great many aeroplanes against us from other fronts. We started bombing with heavier-than-air machines and the enemy followed us but had not caught us up. The enemy bombs French towns and troops behind the lines, doing far more more damage and inflicting heavier losses than we suffer in England.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A GREAT WAR SPEECH.

THE FORMER RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

London, October 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says it is reported that the former Imperial Family has been alloted a residence in a monastery near Tobolsk.

OUR SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

London, October 4.

Reuter's special correspondent at Mesindye says the situation in East Africa is as interesting as it is hopeful. The theatre of war is now confined to a single corner of the Colony, and the difficulty of feeding the troops, which was so great in the early campaign, has been obviated by the establishment of sea bases at Kilawa and Lindi, in close proximity to the fighting front. Mahenge, Liwale and Massassi are the only points of importance left to the Germans, and the net is daily being drawn closer around them.

SWEDISH POLITICAL CRISIS.

London, October 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that a Coalition Government is not likely, as the Right opposes the Left's demands for Constitutional reform.

NEW CANADIAN MINISTER.

London, October 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that Colonel Ballantyne, the prominent Montreal Liberal who took a battalion overseas, has been sworn in as Minister of Public Works.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY BEING DEFEATED IN THE WEST.

London, October 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters emphasises the importance of the fact that we retain all the gains of the recent pushes. This is the true test of military strength, for in this war the taking of a position is one thing and the retaining it quite another. Apropos of which the following incident is characteristic. Following a great burst of gun fire the Germans succeeded in rushing a little outpost of ours in Scarpe valley, where there was much bitter fighting in the spring. It was a small affair, garrisoned by a mere handful, but the Huns made a great fuss over it, as they do over any of their rare successes nowadays. Their rejoicings, however, were premature for on the following night our lads returned and cleared them out of the post. The moral is: What we take we keep nowadays, even though the enemy effects a temporary re-entry. The side which is steadily losing and never recovers its losses is a beaten side. The Germans are being surely defeated on the western front. The Hun is one night-mare from which Prussian militarism shrinks. Don't trouble about the map; we have done all we wanted in the way we wanted. That is what really matters.

A French communique states: There is artillery activity north of the Aisne and on both banks of the Meuse. Otherwise it is comparatively quiet.

Mr. CHURCHILL'S CHEERING SPEECH.

London, October 3.

Continuing his speech at the Aldwych Club, Mr. Churchill said:—If the Germans became as it were, a grown-up nation like the liberated and emancipated democracies of the world as the result of the hard lessons of war then there would be peace again in the world,—a real enduring peace—but if the war ended in an inconclusive peace England would never rest under the prevailing conditions. Everyone would say: This matter must be finished and everyone would say 'When?' Equally the United States would never rest until a definite decision one way or the other was obtained. Mr. Churchill proceeded to emphasise the necessity of grimly sucking on and pointed out that one might cast away the prize at the moment when one would only have to grasp it. That had happened twice in his experience of war. Once he saw it at Ypres Kop and again in the case of the Dardanelles, when one effort more would have secured complete results, but all was allowed to be lost and to end in hopeless and abject ruin. He asserted that if we took the necessary vigorous offensive measures there was no reason why the dangers and privations facing us should not be successfully overcome. He was profoundly convinced that we still retain power to solve every difficulty and to emerge triumphantly from the perils with which we are surrounded. He declared that the great feature of the last six months had been the check to the German submarine campaign against Britain. It had failed to hamper our economic life or military action or cut us off from the great reinforcements from America. In February and March most elaborate surveys were made over the whole field of our economic and military life with a view to ascertaining what would be our capacity for continuing war on a basis of certain heavy continuous submarine sinkings. It was found that we should be able to continue war if necessary and carry on across sea, feed and maintain ourselves for a period so long that other decisions would certainly intervene before it expired.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE WAR LOTTERY.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—"The fever is beginning to rise and already to my knowledge young fellows are plunging to a degree which will be ruinous to them if they fail to win a prize." Such is the most alarming statement made by the Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie in his letter which appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* yesterday evening. I respect the reverend gentleman's views on the matter and I am sure it will be a great comfort to him if it can be proved that he is mistaken. I honestly think that he has been misinformed by over-zealous friends, as it seem incredible that anybody should be so lacking in common-sense. We have the consolation of:—

1. Supposing a young man were ruined, it would be a serious matter, but the lesson might cause him to pull himself together and perhaps have more effect on him than the Rev. Maconachie's sermon on gambling.

2. Even if he were ruined, what a glorious consolation to think that his fortune went to a good cause!

I can assure the Rev. Maconachie that the Lottery is being run in a very decorous manner. In three Clubs of which I am a member I have not seen any tickets on sale, but I do not know if this is general. Being too lazy to go to the Bank, a friend kindly purchased one for me, and, being a gambler, I consider the five chips gone for ever but to a good cause.

Yours etc.

"MOONRAKER."

Hongkong, Oct. 5, 1917.

Sir,—May I crave your indulgence to give a few words of reply to the Rev. J. K. Maconachie?

We shall not fight to know if, in the text of Isaiah LXV, 11-12, the Prophet was talking of Egyptian or Syrian divinities; both opinions may be defended; the Bible is silent on their very place of origin. The most essential is that we agree on this capital point, namely: that the practice condemned by Isaiah was the superstitious worship of idols.

Now, the question at issue is this one: Is a lottery forbidden as a form of recreation, amusement or gambling? My answer is:—It is certainly not forbidden *jure divino*: It is sometime forbidden *jure humano*. In the present case it is not forbidden in *utroque jure*.

I did not refer to the opinion of the Government of India or to that of the Government of the Straits, because there was no necessity to do so. We are discussing a question of principle and not a question of peculiar application—a question of morality and religion, and not a question of sentiment. On the other hand, Mr. Maconachie is misleading the public when he quotes the opinion of the Indian and Straits Governments. It is distinctly stated, in the direction from the Hon. Sir James Dubouley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, to local Governments other than Bengal, which direction is dated Simla, 5th May, 1917, that certain institutions have been permitted to conduct lotteries in the aid of the War Fund, though a letter from the Home Department, dated 31st May, 1882, declared that the practice of holding lotteries, for whatever object, was "distinctly mischievous". The logical conclusion is this: a lottery in aid of the War Loan is permitted when sanctioned by the Government, and in such a case the epithet "mischievous" does not apply to such a lottery.

Furthermore, "That such lotteries will not be repeated in Selangor, Penang and Singapore," is the private opinion of the *Straits Times*. I have a great respect for the *Straits Times* and its opinions, but the opinion of a newspaper does not bind anybody. Still, I admit that Mr. Maconachie, if he chooses to do so, may follow the opinion of the *Straits Times* on this question.

Mr. Maconachie says: "As for sin, I have not taken upon me to lay that to any man's charge." Unfortunately it is exactly what he has done all along, in his sermon as well as in his letter of yesterday's date. The distinction made by Chesterton is not an excuse or a proof for his thesis. Mr. Maconachie has still to prove that a lottery is a wicked thing in itself and that those who purchase tickets in the Drawing of War Bonds are wicked men, or men doing wicked things.

Were he persisting in his confusion, whatever his respect for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank may be, that great institution would remain on a level with the lottery tickets smuggler, when they sell War Bond Lottery tickets!

I quite accept the statement that there is no such text in the Scriptures as: "Thou shall not buy a lottery ticket." And I conclude, therefore, that I can buy a lottery ticket. Mr. Maconachie is drawing the opposite conclusion. In a few days, or in a few weeks, besides the Commandments of God, I am afraid we may be called on to obey the Rev. J. K. Maconachie's Commandments.

I repeat that we may well be allowed, in the form of a lottery, to help our soldiers and alleviate their sufferings. The one who gives his five dollars is doing well, and the one who is choosing to give two dollars and gamble on three, is simply following his own preference in a well-permitted pleasure; and that is all. If I choose this last form of recreation who will come forward and condemn me? Where is the moral fault in that even if I gamble on 10 or 20 dollars, provided always I can reasonably afford to do it?

Mr. Maconachie says he has very little head for figures, but it surely does not require much of a head for figures to demonstrate to Mr. Maconachie that this infamous gambler has one 10,000th chance to win the big prize; and I do not think that the exclusive idea of gambling will be the primary motive of any purchaser of War Bond Drawing tickets.

I have certainly read the sermon of Mr. Maconachie as it appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the 2nd instant. My impression is that no clergyman can abuse the privilege of addressing the public from the pulpit to distort a text of the Holy Scripture, and I do not understand why the Ecclesiastical Authority of Hongkong, if there is any, to which the Rev. J. K. Maconachie owes allegiance, has not called his attention to that point.

The sermon of last Sunday was not the Sermon on the Mount, and a good many sentences of it could be suppressed without loss of prestige for the zealous preacher of the Union Church. I do not question his sincerity, but his doctrine and his science. Courage in the service of a good cause is worth our esteem, but I fail to find how he defends a good cause in the present question.

Yours etc.

STILL AN ADMIRER OF REV. J. K. MACONACHIE.

Hongkong, Oct. 5, 1917.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Courses of Training.

Defence Corps orders contain the following:—The following courses of training have been approved by the G.O.C.:—

Men over 50 years of age.—18 drills per annum (in the cold weather). Musketry Course as for Transport Workers Battalions.

"D" Company.—12 drills per annum (in the cold weather.) Musketry Course as for Transport Workers Battalions.

NEXT GYMKHANA.

The provisional programme for the Gymkhana to be held on October 27 is:—

1. Five Furlongs Handicap. For China Ponies that have run in any race last Four Gymkhanas.

Winners of any Flat Races at Gymkhanas this season barred.

2. Gymkhana Stakes. One mile.

3. Distance Handicap. About half a mile.

4. Ladies Nomination. Academy Art competition.

5. B Class Handicap. Once round.

6. A Class Handicap, 1¼ miles.

MISS BILLIE SEATON.

An Athlete and an Aviator.

Miss Billie Seaton, the vivacious American comedienne with Frederic Shipman's "Fantastics," delights in athletics and in pastimes in which there is an element of danger. She is keen on motoring and swimming, and she had the advantage of having the famous American racing motorist, Barney Oldfield, as her instructor in the art of car-driving. Aviation, however, is her pet sport. In San Diego, Miss Seaton made a number of flights with Silas Christofferson, and so fascinated was she at the sensation of being 6,000 feet above her fellow beings, that she is now contemplating buying a monoplane when she returns to America at the conclusion of her visit to these parts. Miss Seaton will make her first appearance next Wednesday night, when "The Fantastics" open their season at the Theatre Royal.

Mr. Shipman and his Company of twelve artists are due here on Tuesday. The policy of frequent changes of programme will be adhered to during "The Fantastics" stay in this city, and on every second night there will be a complete change of bill. Mr. Shipman's vivacious and versatile band of artists is headed by Miss Billie Seaton, and eleven gifted singers, instrumentalists, humourists, and dancers, all of whom are known, in theatrical parlance, as "Head-liners" are also included in Mr. Shipman's novelty company.

CANTON NEWS.

Question of Dr. Sun's Arrest.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of October 4 as follows:—

The Provincial Authority has received information that the Japanese Foreign Intercourse Investigation commissioner, whose political views are different from those of the present Premier, will shortly leave Japan for the China and the first port he will call at will be Canton. He will have an important consultation with the Military Government, especially with regard to the financial matters.

On hearing that a squadron of five cruisers dispatched by the Peking Government has arrived at Swatow, the Provincial Authority has wired to the Defence Commissioner there to watch their movements, and simultaneously informed Luk Wing-ting, requesting instructions.

The order for the arrest of Dr. Sun and others arrived at Canton yesterday. Besides that of Dr. Sun there are more than fifty names on the list. It is reported that the Government has arranged with the foreign Ministers to communicate with the authorities of all settlements in China and in all commercial ports concerning Dr. Sun's arrest, and a reward of $2,000,000, is mentioned.

It is reported that Ching Pik-kwong, as soon as he returns from Nanning after consulting with Luk Wing-ting, will take his squadron to a certain port.

Six hundred new recruits of Kwangsi have arrived at Canton, by order of the Tuchun.

"OUR DAY."

Lady May Rose Fund.

Subscriptions already acknowledged ...	$1,820
Mr. M. P. Beattie	100
Dr. O Merriott	50
Mr. Wong Sin Woon ...	50
Mr. U. B. Rao	50
	$2,070

Total Prohibition in New Zealand.

The Wellington correspondent of the *Times* reports that the National Efficiency Board favours total prohibition in New Zealand, subject to compensation, and recommends an immediate poll on the question.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY MR. W. R. RATHVON AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

A most interesting exposition of Christian Science was given at the Theatre Royal last evening, in the course of a lecture, by Mr. William R. Rathvon, C.S.B. The chair was occupied by Mr. D.G.M. Bernard.

In introducing the lecturer, the Chairman said:—Attention is usually drawn to Christian Science by reason of its power to heal disease. In fact the growth of the Christian Science movement is largely due to its efficacy in healing sin or disease in their various forms, whether termed curable or not. This result follows an understanding of Christian Science which raises thought from a material to a spiritual basis, bringing with it improved health and happiness. There are to-day unnumbered thousands in every walk of life in all English-speaking countries and many others who can testify to the benefits they have derived from a knowledge of Christian Science. The lecture this afternoon is for the purpose of presenting the subject of Christian Science correctly and to bear testimony to the facts regarding the life and work of its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy. The lecturer is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. This Board is composed of seventeen men of wide experience who hold themselves in readiness to lecture in any part of the world at the call of a Christian Science Church. The lecturer is here to-day at the request of First Church of Christ Scientist, Hongkong.

Mr. Rathvon said:—

The business man who could have for his partner one whose capital was unlimited and whose resources were exhaustible; whose judgment was infallible and whose knowledge all inclusive; whose scientific proficiency was adequate to heal quickly either a sick body or a sick business; one who so thoroughly understood men and affairs that he was always at the right place at the right time doing the right thing in the right way; who succeeded in every undertaking and who never failed; who made friends out of enemies, inspired confidence, brought the best out of men that was in them, and with it all was so strong and gentle and genial and unselfish and lovable that his very presence brought joy with it,—the business man, I say, who could get such an individual for his partner might well believe that his business troubles were about over for good and all.

But did you or any one else ever know a human being who had all these qualifications of perfection? No, for such a one would have to possess all power; that is, he would have to be omnipotent. He would have to be everywhere present at all times; that is, he would have to be omnipresent. He would have to possess all knowledge about everything, past, present, and future; that is, he would have to be omniscient. And the only being possessing the qualities of omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience is God, infinite good, the cause and creator of all that eternally exists.

Yet it is possible and not so very difficult for you and any man in business or out of it to bring into your daily affairs so much of what proceeds from God and partakes of His nature, that you may have a silent partner ever with you whose influence will not only improve your business but transform your whole life for the better. This is the influence that has entered the lives of so many of your fellow men who have turned to Christian Science to get relief from worry, harmful habit, fear, anxiety, want, sickness, pain, sorrow, and despair.

When a man discovers that the losses, worries, misfortunes, hardships, and ill health he has suffered are due to his ignorance about some essential thing, he is usually quite ready to get the right idea about that essential thing. Then when he has applied it and sees his troubles going, he is indeed a happy man.

If any one were to ask me what one thing in my own early experience in Christian Science stood out by itself, what one thing has brought with it the most practical benefits in the way of health and happiness and mental peace and material well-being, I would say it was the right idea about God which Christian Science brought to me, the right idea about God's nature, His laws and man's relation to Him. Having been a business man nearly all my life, I cared very little about any god but the god of success, and I could not see how man's knowledge of Deity could have anything to do with his health, his success, or his disposition. Christian Science soon disclosed to me that our wrong beliefs about God have led to most of our troubles, and that these troubles disappear as we gain a right understanding of God and apply it in our daily thinking and living.

Some of you may say, "I have gotten along very well so far without knowing much about God. I use common sense. I know that excess of every kind is injurious, so I am temperate; I know that worry is harmful, so I do not worry; I know that fear prevents success, so I have stopped being afraid. I have a sound body and a sound mind. When these fail me it will be time enough to think about calling on God. Until then I will wait." But, my friends, you are too wise to apply this waiting policy to your general affairs. You do not wait until your car is stalled before you fill the tank. You do not wait until your house has burned down before you insure. You do not wait until your fingers are frozen before you put on your gloves. Should you not then use the same good judgment with things eternal as you do with things temporal?

"The greatest business in the universe, the one in which we are all engaged, is the business of living—the one business that is never closed out, for life is without end, eternal, everlasting. The change called death brings with it a change of environment, but the ever present and urgent problems of right living are not changed, and if not solved here must be solved by us hereafter. In the commercial world a man may have to move his business from New York to San Francisco, but the fundamentals of good business are not changed by his moving. They are the same in the one place as in the other, and what he has learned of them in the East is necessary and useful to him in the West. And so with a right knowledge of God. What you may learn and apply of it here on earth not only brings you a present reward, but adds to your equipment hereafter. Why, then, should you wait?

"Because Christian Science is not a religion of waiting but of immediate action and prompt results; because it is the religion of the present as well as the future; because it puts joy into life and helps us to overcome death, and because in all its ministrations it pushes aside the transitory forces of the human will and the human mind and grasps instead the ever-available and unlimited powers of the Divine Mind, God himself, for these reasons its universal appeal is being gladly heard by every class and type of humankind. Naturally it may be asked, "How is the investigator to acquire a practical knowledge of this Science for which so much is claimed?"

THE TEXTBOOK AND ITS AUTHOR.

Every science should be rightly learned from its textbook and Christian Science is no exception to this rule. Besides the Bible there is but one textbook of Christian Science, the book of "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, the book that has won its way into the hearts and lives of unnumbered men and women and children, who have found in it a quiet friend whose silent influence is a mighty power for good.

It is an unfailing guide to the man of action who would avoid mistakes and traps and fruitless undertakings. It is a well-filled medicine chest, which contains neither bottles nor powders, pills nor plasters, yet whose remedies have healed after all else has failed. It is a constant companion for the wise; a counselor for the simple, never silent when appealed to, yet never speaking till spoken to; never thinking for you, but ever starting you to think. It is the book that is often cast aside with impatience only to be taken up in humility; the book that has dispelled the blackness of despair with the brightness of hope; that has rebuilt character, restored reputations, and reunited the separated; the book that with the Bible has become the spiritual mentor and monitor of multitudes of earnest men and women in every part of the Christianized world.

It is perhaps unnecessary to inform this audience that the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and the author of its textbook was a woman—a gentlewoman, Mary Baker Eddy. You may know too that for years she stood alone,—one lone woman against the whole world,—opposed and assailed by the world of theology, of medicine, of established usage, of tradition, of conservatism; opposed by the world of intellect and of ignorance, of common sense and uncommon sense, of bigotry and cruelty, of ridicule and falsity; and ever pursued by the human and inhuman hatred of truth. All these forces were for years arrayed against this one woman and the message God had placed in her hands to deliver to humanity. But she was never daunted or dismayed by anything the world, the flesh, or evil might try to do to her, for she never let go of the hand of God.

Never in modern times has a spiritually-minded woman been so relentlessly abused without cause, and her message so maligned and misrepresented from pulpit, press, and platform. Yet, in all the years of persecution which Mrs. Eddy suffered, not one word of retaliation or resentment dropped from her tongue or pen. She never returned evil for evil. And I assert this not as a matter of hearsay or opinion, but from personal knowledge, gained from several years of daily association with Mrs. Eddy, while I was a member of her own household.

Those who do not understand sometimes declare that Christian Scientists unduly exalt and even deify Mrs. Eddy's memory. It is a mistake, my friends; we do not. But there are multitudes of people who are profoundly grateful to her, and do you wonder why? Let me tell you. Suppose that at one time in your life at the close of a dismal winter's day you were going along a crowded street in a strange city, a stranger in a foreign land, and without your knowing it, you dropped your pocketbook containing every dollar you had in the world. On the other side of the street a sweet-faced elderly woman saw you drop your purse and without a thought for her comfort or safety, she crossed amid the mud and slush and rushing traffic and picked up your purse and followed you. Then just as you had discovered your loss and were shaken with dread and apprehension for the future, she handed it to you with a smile that changed your gloom into joy. Would you not be grateful to that woman?

But suppose that instead of merely money that you had lost, instead of merely losing your last dollar in a strange land, suppose that in course of your life you had lost those things which money cannot buy. Suppose you had lost your health, your happiness, your peace of mind, your self-respect, your usefulness, your ability, your friends, your faith in your fellow man; ay, suppose that you had even lost your faith in God, and this same gentlewoman had been the means of restoring them all to you, would you not be grateful to her and thankful to God who sent her to you?

Need it be wondered then that there are multitudes of people who are today profoundly grateful to her who has been the means of restoring to them the things that make life worth the living? And as one among that multitude I am glad here and always to declare my gratitude for what Christian Science has brought into my life through the right understanding of God which it imparts.

A RELIGION OF WORKS.

When the man who is healed in Christian Science recognizes that he has restored to him the blessings of health and happiness, usefulness and ability, those valued things that were so sorely threatened, he is almost overwhelmed by a surge of emotions. Amazement, curiosity, and a desire to understand are uppermost. "What has done this wonderful thing, and how can I get hold of it?" are the insistent questions he propounds; "I want this marvelous power to help others; I know so many people that need it, and I want to talk it to them by the hour," he earnestly declares.

This zeal is natural and commendable, but unless it is tempered with wisdom it may be harmful rather than helpful, for Christian Science is not a religion of words, but of works. To talk Christian Science enthusiastically and indiscriminately without having lived it persistently, is to invite opposition where we had hoped for acceptance. It often produces prejudice instead of support, incredulity instead of belief. More good can be done by ten minutes of right thinking than by hours of talking to those who do not care to hear.

One who by virtue of his wide learning and keen intellect was qualified to speak upon the subject, once said, referring to the natural sciences, art and literature, "In science you must not talk until you know; in art, you must not talk until you do; in literature, you must not talk until you think." In Christian Science, it may well be said that we are wise if we do not talk until we know, and do, and think; know the Principle of Christian Science, know what it teaches, an think what we are about to say, to whom, and how, and when, and where. If we follow this simple rule we shall not talk too little; if we ignore it, we may well talk too much.

THE RIGHT IDEA ABOUT GOD.

May I ask you, then, during the time we are together today, to consider with an open mind some of the teachings of Christian Science about God, that you may try them out in your own experience for the overcoming of those things which make up the sum of human misery. We will ask you while here not to think of God as one who is afar off, and who has nothing more in common with you than you have with the worm that crosses your path of a summer's morning. We will ask you not to think of Him as a God who resembles a glorified man; as a God who afflicts, as a God of wrath and vengeance and fire and flood and tempest.

We will, instead, ask you to consider God as Christian Science shows Him to be, not afar off, but at hand always and everywhere; not indifferent to you and your welfare, but sympathetically interested, as you are interested in your own children; the God whose power is infinite throughout the universe, yet who never uses it to force you to do anything; whose infinite goodness is ever available by you, whose infinite intelligence, like an open book, is always ready for you to use. I will ask you to think of Him as the one "who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases," yet who never forces forgiveness upon you or compels you to turn to Him to be healed, if in your ignorance or waywardness you would rather rely upon man-made cures or methods.

All people who would be regarded as Christians believe in God, yet how few understand Him. The textbook of Christian Science (p. 203) declares truly that "if God were understood instead of being merely believed, this understanding would establish health." Does this seem like an extravagant statement? Compare it then with the words of Jesus on the same subject where, in John xvii. 3, we are told that to know God "is life eternal." Can you conceive of a vital fact put in stronger words?

When the despondent invalid recognizes that God never made a man sick or a sick man; that on the contrary He has given to man unbroken health; that sickness is an imposition of mortal mind and is illegitimate, abnormal, unrighteous, without divine law, recognition, or sanction, he is then ready to turn to divine Mind, God Himself, "who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases."

Jesus by precept and example was continually lifting men's thoughts above their inherited and impedimentive beliefs about God as a mankike being with form and body, subject to wrath, favoritism, changeableness, and other human characteristics. Instead, he revealed God to be infinite good, the same yesterday, today, and forever, and in no way resembling erring, finite man.

RIGHT UNDERSTANDING OF GOD.

Jesus the Christ, by virtue of his divine sonship, taught that God is not only loving, but that He is Love; that He is not only spiritual, but that He is Spirit, in whom "we live, and move, and have our being." Can you conceive of infinite Spirit or infinite Love having a form or body, or being subject to the personal limitations of time and place and circumstance?

Christian Science, ever following the teachings of Jesus shows that God is Love; that God is Spirit; that He is Mind; that He is Truth; that He is Life; that God is the infinite Principle of being, operating through unchanging laws, laws that are always comprehensible and always beneficent; that He is omniscience, omnipotence, omnipresence. Do these definitions of God quickly appeal to the individual who has always thought of God as a finite personage, a magnified man? Perhaps not. But let us propose as an aid toward a fuller comprehension, that he choose from among these definitions the one which most nearly approaches his highest conception of good, and let his thought dwell upon that. A man's highest ideas of God can be no higher than his highest conceptions of good, but they should always be that high, for God is infinite, unchanging good.

It might appear presumptuous in me here to attempt an adequate exposition of the full teachings of Christian Science about God as scripturally defined. I would, instead, refer to our textbook, where you will find them all fully set forth and lucidly expounded. But I feel that I may with propriety briefly refer to that concept of God which so universally meets man's direct need in his darkest hours of trial and tribulation, the concept of God as infinite Love, which the Scriptures impart and which Christian Science emphasizes.

If the thought of God as Love, ever blessing, never condemning; ever healing, never afflicting; ever protecting, and never neglecting; including all mankind in His fatherly care and infinite affecton, if this thought of God comes to you with tender appeal, hold fast to it and cherish it. It will unfold and enlarge and develop, and gradually lead you to a yet broader, fuller knowledge of Him as Love divine. And can you conceive of anything that is so sorely needed to-day in our churches and out of them, than more of that same Love? Anything that will so quickly check "man's inhumanity to man," that to-day is making "countless thousands mourn"?

GOD AS PRINCIPLE.

It has been aptly said that life is like an arithmetic, made up of problems which a very few find easy to solve, and which the others never learn to work out. Now we all know that the student's failures to solve the problems of arithmetic are due to his incomplete or defective knowledge and application of the principles of mathematics. But did you ever consider that so many of us fail to solve the problems of everyday life because of our incomplete or defective knowledge of the infinite Principle of existence, God?

Christian Science is giving to man an understanding of God as the infinite Principle of all that really exists, the Principle which, in the words of our text book, is "underlying, overlying, and encompassing all true being" (Science and Health, p. 468); the Principle which operates through unchanging laws, laws which are always beneficent and always comprehensible and demonstrable.

"How is it, then," you may ask, "if God is the underlying Principle of all that really exists and this Principle bestows on man only that which is good, how is it that we see so much of sickness and sorrow and sin in the world? The two conditions do not seem to fit. What is wrong?" The reason is simple enough. Men have not applied this Principle in their endeavors to work out life's problems. They have not learned enough about it or cared enough for it or believed enough in it to make it the basis of their daily thinking and daily living.

A right understanding of the principles of mathematics, as you know, never fails to bring the right answer if rightly applied. So it is with the infinite Principle of being, God Himself. Just in the proportion that we bring a right understanding of God into the problems that involve our health, our happiness, our material prosperity, and our spiritual welfare, just in that proportion will they be rightly solved.

Many of us have been taught in our earlier days that it is not essential to understand God, if we will but believe in Him. Now think of trying to solve an intricate problem in mathematics by merely believing in its principles, without understanding them. And are not the problems of life vastly more important and momentous than anything that mathematics can present? Problems which when wrongly worked leave us heavy laden with sickness, fear, want, misery and sin? Christian Science, following the teachings of Jesus the Christ, shows us that a right understanding of God is as essential to every student in the school of life as an understanding of numbers is to the student of mathematics.

FAITH.

As with belief, so it is with faith. Faith is as essential to man in the working out of his salvation as the dial is to the clock. But the dial of the clock is but a mockery without the works which move its hands. Faith raises our hopes, but unless aided by understanding, like the still hands of the empty clock it neither guides nor enlightens us. Does not the Bible tell us that "faith without works is dead"?

But do not infer from this that Christian Science depreciates or belittles the value of faith. Far from it, but it is an essence that to be of highest use must be combined with understanding. Perhaps it may help my meaning if you will think of faith as the dry cement out of which so many of our beautiful and enduring structures are now being fashioned. Cement itself is but a dry powder, which like the dust of the road may be blown to the four quarters of the earth by a summer's breeze, but when mixed with water may be molded into a thousand useful and symmetrical forms; or solid as a granite rock, may form the enduring foundation of many a noble structures. So with faith,—unenlightened it may be scattered and blown away by the winds of ignorance and adversity, but when united with the understanding of God which flows from Christian Science, it becomes transformed and finds expression in the highest types of spiritual construction.

OMNIPOTENCE.

Every right concept of God as infinite good must include His omnipotence, His omnipresence, His omniscience. Finite man cannot comprehend these divine qualities in their fullness, but it is a noteworthy fact that in the proportion that you do realize them, in that proportion do you find good coming into your life and evil leaving it. You do not need to know all of God that is to be known, before you get any of the good that comes from using even a little of such knowledge.

For example, in the proportion you realize that God is omnipotent, or in other words that good is all-powerful on earth as in heaven; that the only real power which exists or has ever existed, is the power of good,—in that proportion are you freed from your beliefs in the power of evil and your fear of it. You begin to see evil as not to be feared but to be shunned; not to be tolerated, but to be destroyed.

As you thus learn to know God aright, you will discover that any evil thing which may come upon you has not the power to harm you that you once believed it had. You will no longer dread what men say or do to you. You will no longer fear things present or things to come. You will learn to succeed in spite of failure, to be strong in spite of weakness, to be steadfast in spite of the storm. Sickness, sin, want, failure, and the like lose their hold upon you, and even if they should come upon you; they cannot disable, disturb, or depress you, or master you, or deprive you of your God-given rights, nor can they separate you from the love of God, omnipotent good.

If this should seem like an extreme statement to any of you who have not tried to prove its truth through Christian Science, let me remind you that no less ardent a follower of Jesus the Christ than Paul of Tarsus has declared its truth even more sweepingly and forcefully. Open your Bibles, if you will, and turn to the eighth chapter of Romans, and what do you find there?

"For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

OMNIPRESENCE AND OMNISCIENCE.

As you realize the omnipresence of God, the all-presence and ever-presence of good, you find it possible to prove that God is at hand wherever you may be and under whatever circumstances you may be placed. Though you may be hedged in by sickness or sorrow or want; though you may be surrounded by repulsive infamy or enticing sin, God is there to protect you, to support you, to shelter, heal, and deliver you. Do you recall those thrilling words of the Psalmist when he referred to the omnipresence of God: "If I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there. . . . Even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me."

In the proportion you realize that God is omniscience, that He knows the eternal truth about all that really exists, even to knowing you far better than you know yourself, knowing you and seeing you as He made you in His own image and likeness, reflecting every quality of good,—when you discover this about yourself, and see that evil is not a part of you, does not belong to you, and cannot control you unless you submit to it, then you begin to get rid of it by reducing it to its native nothingness. As you learn to know more about God, your thought dwells less upon yourself and your affairs, and you lose much of that injurious habit of self-thinking that shows itself in such things as sensitiveness, self-pity, self-righteousness, self-justification, and self-condemnation, which is quite as bad. For, my friends, man does not need to be condemned, not even by himself; he needs to be saved.

Then, too, there comes to you a sense of humility, that true humility which is not weakness, but strength; the humility which brings with it that true independence which comes from depending upon God and not upon man. As your thought about God changes, so do you find your thought about men and things changing for the better. You become less harshly critical, more tolerant, patient, and considerate. You forget how to hate and you learn how to love. When you realize, as you do through Christian Science, that every quality of good is yours to reflect daily, hourly, constantly, by virtue of your divine heritage, then you begin to comprehend what Jesus means when he tells us that to know God "is life eternal."

DOMINION AND OPPORTUNITY.

In the old way of thinking we used to hear much about man being the creature of circumstance. Christian Science is reversing this belief of limitation and is proving that man, if he will, may be the master of circumstance, not its victim. There is a short sentence in our textbook bearing on this subject carefully chosen and so skilfully grouped as to form a standard for thought and action which inspires with courage, imparts endurance, and leads to victory. You will find it on page 419 of Science and Health, and it reads,

"Meet every adverse circumstance as its master."

Not only are we here told to do this, but we are also shown how it is to be done. Throughout the whole book we are reminded that man's divine birthright is dominion, not subjection. You remember, that in the first chapter of Genesis, where the spiritual creation of man and the universe is described, we are told not that man is made from a rib, a bone, but that he is created in God's image and likeness and is given dominion over all.

That divine birthright can never be taken from man. It is ours today and ever will be. Is it not pitiful, then, that through fear or indifference or infidelity or lethargy, mankind has allowed this deific bestowal to lapse into desuetude? We need to be awakened and aroused, and to exercise our God-given authority. "How are we to do this?" you may ask. Again our text book answers your question on page 263. Hear these ringing words that should be emblazoned in letters of light upon the banner of every militant Christian who daily goes forth to victory over the forces of sickness, want, and woe: "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man."

But let us ever remember, my friends, that we are to rise not through the exercise of the human will, not through hypnotism, occultism, or the like, but in the strength of Spirit. Our God-given dominion does not operate through the channels that the human mind provides but only through the ever-present and ever-available force of Spirit.

Hand in hand with dominion walks ever her twin sister obedience. To know the will of God is wisdom; to obey it is joy. But mankind is not always wise, and the questions often arise: "How am I to know what is God's will in this matter? How am I to know that I am in the place I should be and doing what I should do? I am often uncertain which step to take next. How can I get the guidance I need?" God never fails to keep His part of a proposal and here is one that answers your question. It promises you the very guidance and direction you seek, and it asks of you in return nothing but what you can certainly perform: "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths."

Do you find it difficult to trust in God? Perhaps it is because you have not tried hard enough, or long enough, or often enough. It should be easy for the business man to learn to trust God, for the whole fabric of business is built on credit, and credit rests upon trust, the trust of

(Continued on page 10.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

(*Continued from Page 9.*)

one man in another's integrity and ability and intentions. And when you accord to God the same degree of trust you do to your fellow man and keep your covenants with Him with the same degree of faithfulness, you will in all your ways be divinely guided, protected, and rewarded.

But while trusting to God wholeheartedly, it is never the part of wisdom to shape or outline in your own thought what God should do, of what you would like Him to do, for until you can read the whole of the future, you cannot determine infallibly what is best for you, nor do you need to know; God knows, and that is enough. When you recognize this and remember that God is ever-present good, you will want above all else to do His will, whether it requires of you to do great things or small; whether it places you where may do much good to many or merely do your own common duties day by day: duties which may at times seem tiresome and dull, but which may always be elevated, not to say, glorified, by the consciousness that you are doing God's service right where you are today. You will forget the meaning of disappointment, when you get the habit of doing your best and leaving the outcome in God's hands without depicting or outlining to yourself how it ought to result. When human opinions and human desires are substituted for God's will and God's methods, disappointment grows into discouragement, the discouragement that too often leads to despair.

In Christian Science God's will is the law of the universe. It is the law which never operates through chance, luck, or hazard. Its results are sure and its opportunities are infinite. As we gain a better understanding of the operation of God's law, we see that chance or luck has no place in it. We find ourselves released from the old-time beliefs in "hard luck" and the like. Nor do the siren voices of good fortune and good luck, beguile, delay, or mislead the man who has within his reach unlimited opportunities for achievement. To the man who is trusting God, an ounce of present opportunity is worth more than a ton of capricious luck.

It is an old saying that "opportunity knocks but once at every man's door." But what matters that to the man who has learned where opportunity dwells and knows that when she has once knocked at his door, she is ever thereafter waiting for him to knock at her's that she may welcome him in.

Christian Science imparts the understanding of being which shows that opportunity is ever present and ever available to the man who relies upon God more than upon himself or any other man or thing or circumstance or belief. Mrs. Eddy says (Christian Healing, p. 19), "Tireless Being, patient of man's procrastination, affords him fresh opportunities every hour."

RIGHT THINKING.

There is a sentence in the textbook of Christian Science which tells us that "all causation is Mind" (Science and Health, p. 417). This being true it follows that a thought of some kind is the foundation, the starting pint, of every action, and that right habits of thinking lead to right habits of living.

Much of the trouble that weighs men down, that makes them old before their time, that invites disease, is due to their carrying along in their recollection some regrettable thing, some deplorable circumstance, long after the thing itself has passed and should be buried in forgetfulness. Christian Science teaches the art of forgetting the things that are evil and remembering the things that are good. And it is an art to forget evil, for you know how it reaches out and clutches at your thought and forces itself upon you at every opportunity. Yet, nothing but evil can come from thinking of evil, and there is no surer way of expelling evil from our lives than to follow the words of the Founder of Christian Science, "Keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210). God's promise, "I will take sickness away from the midst of thee," was not made merely for the past or for the future, but for the present. If one would know in what direction his thinking may be most profitable, he need but recall the words of that exponent of right thinking, Paul of Tarsus: "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." Christian Science through the right thinking that leads to right doing, affords to each one the means of bringing into his day just the brightness, progress, and abundance of good that he needs and longs for.

PRAYER.

To rule the day wisely, justly, beneficently, we must begin it rightly. Christian Science is showing men and women in every walk of life that there is no better way of beginning each day than to start it with a prayer.

In Christian Science there are no formal prayers for special occasions. It has no prayer book. The Lord's Prayer is repeated in unison at all Christian Science services, and it is invariably preceded by a few moments of silent prayer by the congregation. Besides this, there is one short prayer recommended for daily use. So simple is it, yet so reverent in its phraseology; so direct, yet so universal in its inclusions; so free from every suggestion of sect or doctrine is it, that it can be used unreservedly by any sincere man or woman of any church or of no church. Here it is as Mrs. Eddy has given it to us: "'Thy kingdom come,' let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!" (Manual, Art. VIII., Sect. 4.)

The day that is begun with this prayer or any other equally unselfish and uplifting, is sure to be a better, happier, healthier, and holier day because of it.

Healing in Christian Science is always by means of prayer. The word generally used is 'treatment,' but it is always to be understood that a Christian Science treatment is a prayer, and just in the proportion that it is a righteous prayer, does it heal the sick and reform the sinner. It is not the prayer of supplication, but of realization; it is not merely asking God to do something for us, but knowing that He has already done the good thing desired. It is the prayer in which gratitude is supplanting entreaty, confidence is expelling doubt, and perfect love is casting out fear. It is laying at the feet of God the heart's 'sincere desire, uttered or unexpressed,' and then patiently listening for His 'Go in peace.' It is the prayer of rejoicing, of conquest, of humility, of unselfish love.

GRATITUDE VERSUS DISCOURAGEMENT.

There is one other prayer that should ever be in the heart of man, the prayer of thankfulness, the prayer of gratitude. The Bible tells us to pray without ceasing and in everything to give thanks. Christian Science is showing that true gratitude, the gratitude that is expressed in deed as well as in thought and word, is more than a mere Christian grace; it is a Christian necessity. Not that God needs our gratitude, but we need to give it to Him. Gratitude takes our thought from getting to giving, and he who gives good gets good.

Perhaps you may find it difficult to be grateful to God; many people do. Let me tell you how to make it easy. Whatever of good comes to you, be it little or great, think of it as coming to you direct from God. For everything that brings to you quiet joy, or peace, or true delight, be it merely the smile on the face of a child, or the fragrance of a flower, or the daily opening of the welcoming door of your home, or the nightly closing of your eyes in sleep; be it some worthy action well done, or the timely lift of a friendly hand; be it song or sermon, beauty, art, or science, for every good that comes to you, let some thought of gratitude to God ring through the innermost chambers of your heart of hearts. Do this faithfully, and soon you will be doing it easily, and soon too, you will yourself be so frequently in the sweet company of happiness that life will seem to be beginning anew. And it will be the beginning of new things, for gratitude is one of the gateways through which God's blessings enter men's lives. If we keep it shut, need we wonder why more of good does not come to us?

The man who is ill, the man who is unfortunate, the man who is afflicted, the man who has not that which he needs, if he wonders why, will do well to ask himself often, "Am I grateful enough for what I already have?" And the man who is discouraged! Ah, my friends, the discouraged man has but to invite gratitude into his consciousness to see discouragement vanish like darkness before the undimmed sun. And here let it be said that there is not one man on this green earth to-day, but can find something for which to be grateful to God, if he will only hunt for it honestly and earnestly.

Christian Science is tearing the mask frm the gloomy face of discouragement and is exposing it in its true colors. It may be truly said that nine people out of ten submit to discouragement without resistance because they do not know any better. They do not know that it is a mental intruder, a moral nuisance that should never be tolerated, but always shunned as one would shun infectious disease. It is bad because it is full of deceit. It tricks a man into believing he is a failure, when success may be waiting for him just around the corner. It deludes him until he sees things crooked and believes things about himself and others that he knows are not true. It robs him of his courage, strips him of his ability, and mumbles into his ears the awful lie that God has forgotten him. Discouragement is dangerous because it invites and develops those evil thoughts that later may be manifested in evil things, the most common of which is disease in its varied forms.

So, my friends, whenever you see the dark and heavy leaves of discouragement growing in your mental garden, just remember that underneath them, out of your sight and unsuspected by you, may be reaching out the roots of those evil thoughts that grip and dwarf and sap a man's very character. Pull them up! Uproot them! Or, better yet, let your heart be so filled with gratitude to God that discouragement can find no foothold. Do you remember what an inspiring example was set for us in that direction by Jesus, when he began his prayer with the words, "Father, I thank thee." And if ever the sower of evil seeds tempts you to believe that you have little to be thankful for, consider the many things you have this very day that you would not want to do without and then note how few of them were possessed by him who in speaking of himself, said, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head." And yet he prayed. "Father, I thank thee."

The Bible tells us that "the prayer of faith shall save the sick." What may we not expect then of the prayer in which there is not only the abundance of faith, but also of understanding, of that essential knowledge of God, of wisdom, of gratitude, of unselfed love? And every Christian Science treatment that is made up of these elements of righteousness, as every Christian Science treatment should be made up, heals the sick and the sinning and comforts the sorrowing, and with it comes a consciousness of God's protecting care and infinite affection, a consciousness that leads to higher aspirations and purer desires, that makes men and women want to be better and want to know how to be better, that they may share in God's infinite mercy and justice and love.

Convoying Merchant Ships.

British and American destroyers are now operating to convoy fleets of merchant vessels to and from British ports. This was learned recently upon the arrival at an American port of a British liner, which was one of nine passenger and freight vessels which left a British port together under warship convoy. These vessels were held in port on the other side from one to three days, while destroyers outside made the way safe for them to come out and met them upon their arrival at a prearranged rendezvous. They were then convoyed in fleet formation well out to sea, when they were left to their own speed and guns to take care of themselves. A passenger on the liner referred to says that on the third day out he and several other passengers saw the periscope of a submarine distinctly about four miles to port. Several destroyers were in the neighbourhood, and each belched forth a heavy smoke screen to protect the passenger ship, while they proceeded toward the submarine. One shot was heard, but the pall of smoke hid from view its effect. There were aboard the steamship twenty-three men of the crew of the African Prince, which was torpedoed on July 21.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, October 3, 1917.

BUTCHER MEAT. 食肉

		Cts.	
Beef Sirloin —Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21	牛扒尾
„ Prime Cut—	„	21	
„ Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	„	20	肉牛鹹
„ Roast,—Shiu „	„	20	肉牛燒
„ Breast,—Ngau Nam „	„	18	腩牛
„ Soup,—Tong Yuk „	„	16	肉湯
„ Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	„	20	扒肉牛
„ do, —Sirloin—Ngau Lau	„	30	柳牛
„ Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	No. 1	26	腸牛
Bullock's Brains— „ No	per set	9	腦牛
„ Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each	45	脷牛
„ „ corned,—Ham Ngau Li	„	60	脷牛鹹
„ Head,—Ngau Tau	„	80	頭牛
„ Heart,—Ngau Sum	lb.	13	心牛
„ Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	„	18	肩牛
„ Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each	10	腳牛
„ Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	„	9	腰牛
„ Tail,—Ngau Mei	„	18	尾牛
„ Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb.	12	肝牛
„ Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	„	6	肚牛
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tsai-tau-keuk	set	$1.00	腳頭仔牛
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	26	骨排羊
„ Leg,—Yeung Pei	„	26	腿羊
„ Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	„	24	手羊
„ Saddle,—Yeung On Yuk	„	16	
Pigs Chitlings,—Chu Chong	„	4	腸豬
„ Brains,—Chu No	per sat	3	腦豬
„ Feet,—Chu Keuk	lb.	14	腳豬
„ Fry,—Chu Chap	„	20	雜豬
„ Head,—Chu Tau	„	18	頭豬
„ Heart,—Chu Sam	each	10	心豬
„ Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	„	10	腰豬
„ Liver,—Chu Kon	lb.	30	肝豬
Pork, Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	„	24	骨排豬
„ Leg,—Chu Pai	„	28	脾豬
„ Loin,—	„	28	
„ Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	„	21	油豬
Sheeps' Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60	腳頭羊
„ Heart,—Yeung Sam	each	8	心羊
„ Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	„	12	腰羊
„ Liver,—Yeung Kon	lb.	26	肝羊
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	„	—	仔豬
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	„	21	油牛生
„ Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	„	28	油羊生
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	„	20	肉仔牛
„ Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	No. 1 „	20	腸仔牛

FISH 海鮮

		Cts.	
Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb.	26	鯰魚
Bream,—Pin Yu	„	18	魚扁
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Fin Yu	„	18	魚鮮海
Carp,—Li Yu	„	22	鯉魚
Catfish,—Chik Yu	„	14	魚赤
Codfish,—Muo Yu	„	6	魚鱈
Crabs,—Hai	„	18	蟹
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	„	16	魚墨
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	„	32	魚老沙
Dace,—Wong Wei Lap	„	10	納尾黃
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	„	10	鮫狗鐵
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	„	14	狂海
„ Fresh water,—Tam Soi Yu	„	18	魚水淡
„ Yellow,—Wong Sin	„	34	鱔黃
Frogs,—Tin Kai	„	36	蛙田
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	„	54	班石
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	„	17	魚蝦白
Herrings,—Tso Pak	„	22	白青
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	„	22	蛤關張
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	„	50	魚花黃
Loach,—Wu Yu	„	26	魚鳥烏
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	„	29	蝦龍
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	„	22	魚池
Monk Fish,—Mong Fo	„	24	魚老
Mullet,—Chai Yu	„	16	魚青
Oysters,—Shang Ho	„	18	蠔生
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	„	14	魚公鷄
Perch,—Tau Lo	„	18	斗羅
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong	„	18	老花
Plaice,—Pan Yu	„	16	魚扁
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	„	28	倉黑
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	„	32	倉白
Prawns,—Ming Ha	„	34	蝦明
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	„	10	
Rock Fish,—Shek Kau Kwee	„	15	公狗石
Roach—Chun Yu	„	14	魚猛
Salmon—Ma Yau	„	32	有馬
Shark—Sha Yu	„	8	魚鮫
Skate—Pa Yu	„	8	魚蒲
Shrimps,—Ha	„	25	蝦
Snapper,—Lap Yu	„	28	魚立
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	„	58	魚沙達
Teach,—Wan Yu	„	18	魚溫
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	„	18	魚口粗
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Kenk Yu	„	80	魚龍

POULTRY. 生口

		Cts.	
Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb	30	仔雞
Capons, Small,—Siu Kai	„	30	細雞
„ Large,	„	36	
Ducks,—Ap	„	24	鴨
Doves,—Pau Kau	„	18	鴿
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	17	蛋
„ (fresh)— „	„	24	
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb.	35	雞
„ Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	„	56	雞南
Geese,—Ngo	„	25	鵝
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each	30	鴿白
„ Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap	„	24	鴿白口
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22	鷸沙
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60	火雞公
„ Hen. „ Na	„	50	雞火
Pheasant,—Shan Kai	„	—	雞山
Quail,—Om Chun	„	—	鶉鵪
Partridges,—Che Ku	„	—	鴣鷓

FRUITS. 菓子

		Cts.	
Almonds,—Hang Yan	lb.	35	仁杏
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	„	18	蘋山金
„ Chefoo)—Tin Chan Ping Kho	„	—	蘋煙天
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	„	—	蕉香生香
„ (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	„	5	山香
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lut	„	—	栗楓
Carambola,—Yeung To	„	11	桃楊
Cocoanuts,—Ye Tse	each	10	子椰
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	lb.	28	子提葡
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	„	8	檬檸
„ America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	each	7	檬檸山金
Lichees Dried,—(small stone),—Lai Chi Kon	lb	28	乾枝荔
„ Fresh,	„	—	枝荔
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	„	—	橙甜廣省
„ Sweet	„	—	
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay	„	—	梨雪山金
„ (Canton), Cooku —Sha Li	„	10	梨沙
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	„	10	生花
Persimmons, Large,—Hung Tsz	„	12	
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	„	2	蕉大
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	„	—	李紅
Pomelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each	11	柚暹羅
„ Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	„	—	橘廣
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb	14	桃合
„ Green,—Sang Hop Tao	„	—	桃合生
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	—	瓜西山金

VEGETABLES, &c. 菜蔬

		Cts.	
Artichokes,—Ah Chi Cheuk	—		竹洽丫
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moon Pin Tau	—		豆扁門
„ (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Fin	—		豆扁海上
„ Sprout,—Nga Tsoi	lb	4	菜芽
„ Long,—Tau Kok	„	9	角豆
Beet Root,—Hung Tsoi Tau	„	8	頭菜紅
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	„	7	瓜苦
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yun Kwa	„	5	瓜茄青
„ Red,—Hung Ke	„	5	茄紅
„ Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi	„	16	菜椰
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	„	8	菜芥
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	„	—	笋
Carrots,—Kam Shun	„	8	笋金
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	„	9	菜芹唐
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lat Chiu	„	25	椒辣乾
„ Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	„	12	椒花紅
„ Green,—Ching Lat Chiu	„	6	椒辣青
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	„	10	料材厘架
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2	瓜青
Garlic,—Suu Tan	lb	8	頭蒜
Ginger, young,—Suu Tse Keung	„	8	薑子蒜
„ old.—Lo Keung	„	10	薑老
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kau	„	45	力根
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each	6	米菓
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi	„	1	菜生洋
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	5	荸馬
„ Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	„	8	馬林
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Tsz Ku	„	36	草
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-sau Hong Kwa	each	—	山金
Okroes	lb	10	
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	„	8	頭葱洋
„ Green,—Shang Chung	„	5	葱生
„ Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chung Tau	„	6	葱海上
Parsley,—Kun Tsoi	lb.	$1.20	菜芹
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb.	—	豆青
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu	„	3	薯番
„ Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsz	„	—	仔薯海上
„ Japanese,—Yat Pun Shu Tsai	„	3	仔薯本日
„ American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	„	8	仔薯旗花
„ Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	„	—	仔薯州福
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	„	3	瓜東
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	„	6	仔蘿蔔紅
Rhubarb (Fresh),—Tai Wong	„	—	黃大
Sage,—Tee So	„	—	蘇茶
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	„	7	頭蔥乾
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	„	4	菜見
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke	„	8	茄番
Taros,—Wu Tau	„	4	頭芋
Turnips Panti, (Long),—Lo Pak	„	4	蔔蘿
„ English,—Young Lo Pak	„	—	蔔蘿
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	„	5	瓜筋
„ (American),—Kam-sau Jhit Kwa	„	—	瓜筋山金
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi	„	18	菜洋西
„ Lily root,—Lin Ngau	„	5	藕蓮
Yams,—Ta Shu	„	6	薯大
English,—Young Kan Choi Tau	„	—	菜芹洋

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation.

SEDITIOUS LETTER.

Belfast Man's Strange Attempt to Escape Military Service.

"He wrote it to escape military service," was the excuse given for a seditious letter by George Gibson, a Belfast man, charged at Glasgow Sheriff Court with being an absentee from the Army.

It was stated that defendant returned the calling-up notice to the military authorities, and written on the back was the following:—

"Send your scraps of paper to those who love England. We are not all loyalists in Ulster. The conduct of General Maxwell and the murder of Skeffington did not help the cause of the allies. You British have been trying to conquer Ireland for the past 700 years, and the whole of Ireland to-day proves the failure of all your efforts. Things must be bad for your glorious Empire when you begin to call up rebels to help you to beat Germany. I have no ambition to win the cross of Famine Queen Victoria, and assuring you of my love (Sinn Fein brand,) Take your troops out of Ireland; we do not require protection."

In his defence the respondent contended that his home was in Ireland, where his wife and family and parents lived, and he was therefore not liable for military service. With regard to the letter, he had been assured by a retired lieutenant that if he wrote a seditious statement the military would let him alone.

Sheriff Dodds held that defendant had been an efficient soldier in the Royal Irish Rifles for [illegible]

SHIPPING NEWS.

£5,000 for Sailors.

The War Pensions Committee has allocated to the British and Foreign Sailors Society a sum of £5,000 from the gift received from Canada through the British Sailors' Relief Fund. The money is to be spent on special work among sailors. This will include considerable extensions to the Naval Rest at Rosyth, erected by the Society at the request of the Admiral commanding the Light Cruiser Squadron. A recreation room will also be erected at the Block House Fort, Portsmouth.

Shipbuilding in United States.

A good deal of dissatisfaction is reported to exist in the United States owing to the form in which the Allied Governments issue their statistics of shipping losses, the demand being made that the tonnage figures as well as the mere number of vessels sunk, should be periodically announced. The same feeling obtains to a large extent in this country, the people of which are on the whole quite prepared to hear the whole truth whether in regard to this or any other feature of the war. There is much to be said for this view, but it is, nevertheless, regrettable that some of the American newspapers are putting it forward that it is only by publishing such statistics that the people of the United States will be roused to a full comprehension of the submarine peril, and will throw all their strength and ingenuity into the fight. We do not believe for a moment that this contention is a sound one, and, on the other hand, figures or no figures, all the evidence goes to show that the United States fully realises the position, and is determined to devote themselves to tonnage production as if the whole result of the war depended upon her efforts. As in many other matters in connection with the war, the question of the publication of information must be left to those responsible for conducting hostilities. With reference to this special matter, the Allies, after the fullest consultation, have decided, presumably as a matter of strategy, that it would not be to their interest to give the precise data. It is well known that the Germans have made an altogether false and inflated estimate as to the success of the U-boat campaign, and no doubt this error is largely due to their want of knowledge in many cases of the tonnage and capacity of the vessels they sink. American newspapers, issued as they have been so far under complete immunity from Censorship, cannot understand why this, one of the most valuable weapons in the hands of a belligerent, should be brought into use, but the fact that there is no real demand in this country for any more information as to shipping disasters than that already given, should make it clear that the Allies' policy is not far from being the right one. If the United States proceeds, as she is evidently intending to proceed, on the principle of making the maximum effort to build tonnage, no amount of extra information regarding losses will produce better results.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Britain's Help to France.

M. de Monzies, Under Secretary of State for the Mercantile Marine, speaking in the French Chamber recently, reminded the Chamber of the plan suggested by M. Bouisson to establish a credit amounting to £3,000,000 and pointed out the difficulties of establishing maritime communication between the mother country and the Far East, which had led to the despatch to Japan for the acquisition of ships of a mission of experts. The French Mercantile Marine amounted to 4,107,000 tons. The tonnage lent by Great Britain was 2,100,000 tons, and the monthly requirement was 4,075,000 tons. In view of this situation M. de Monzies pointed to the necessity for a strict limitation of requirements and the fullest employment of the existing merchant fleet, of enlisting all the disposal tonnage, and of securing the continuance of Great Britain's assistance. M. de Monzies, speaking of the difficulties connected with the purchase of ships, paid a high compliment to the work of the High Commissioner to the United States, M. Andre Tardieu. M. Hennessy interposed in the debate to demand the monthly construction of 500,000 tons of shipping. M. de Monzies, in conclusion, insisted that time was everything, and the victory or defeat of France depended on her power to supply herself with food. Before the war her imports by land amounted to 18,000,000 tons, and in 1916 to 1,000,000. In the latter year out of 44,000,000 tons imported 43,000,000 were imported by sea. M. de Monzies added:—"The life of France is on the sea. My policy put shortly is to achieve results and accept responsibility for them." M. Ballonde advised the purchase of ships from Brazil as a means of aiding the latter country to surmount its economic crisis. In reply to very severe criticisms by M. Bouisson on the composition of commercial missions by deputies, M. Ribot, the Premier, said he had solely the interests of the country in view. "We are obliged to build and to purchase," he added. "It is no time for recriminations as to the past because we directed our attention elsewhere. We must now give all our attention to escaping from a critical situation. We must act promptly by taking all vessels that are for sale and all those in course of construction in the United States and elsewhere." M. Ribot then proceeded to justify the mission of M. Tardieu, who he said, had obtained very satisfactory results. As regarded the purchase of vessels, M. Ribot called on M. Bouisson to have courage to move a vote of censure on the Government, and added: 'Great Britain will have to ask us to return part of the 700 vessels which she put at our disposal. Her needs are increasing like our own, but she recognises as well as we do the necessity for pooling our resources. A proof of this is that a conference is about to assemble in London on August 8, at which a statement of our requirements and our means will be drawn up." Concluding his speech, M. Ribot sketched the history of M. Chappedelaine's mission to Japan, which, he explained ceased to have a purpose once the ships had been purchased from that country. The Chamber adopted the order of the day by 200 votes to 157.

Women Work as Section Gang.

A section gang of women has just been put to work on the main line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad near Buffalo, U.S.A. Nine women, working under the direction of an experienced foreman, comprise the gang, which operates on the west-end of the Buffalo division near this city. The women are performing all the regular duties of similar gangs of men, tightening bolts, putting in new ties, and tamping ballast. Pneumatic ballast tampers are used by the Lehigh Valley and the women already are handling the machines like veterans.

Indian Defence Force.

Calcutta, September 1.—It is stated on good authority that the formation of the Bengal Light Horse has been informally sanctioned. The terms of service and other details are discussed and as soon as these are finally settled, it is understood formal sanction will be received from the military authorities here. Col. Pugh it is said is conferring with a high military representative on the subject and the scheme is expected to take a practical shape very shortly. Three hundred and thirty applications have been received for enrolment and it is estimated, that, allowing for wholesale rejections, there ought to be fully two hundred and fifty men available or sufficient to form two squadrons.

OUR DAY

18th OCTOBER 1917.

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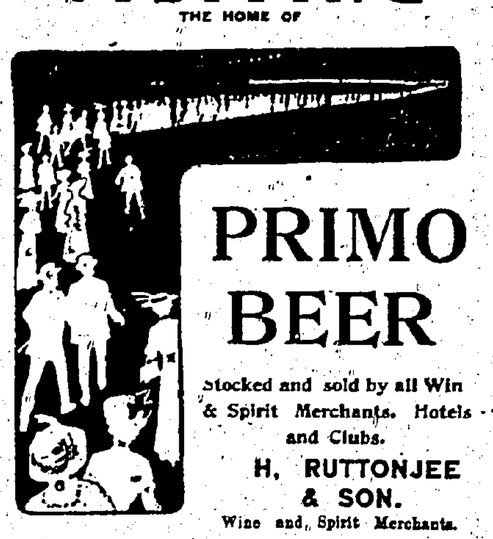

PRIMO BEER

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H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.		
H. K. & S. Banks	sa.	$620
MARINE INSURANCES.		
Cantons	n.	$320
North Chinas	n.	£ 110
Unions	b.	$760
Yangtszes	n. ex 78	$19
FIRE INSURANCES.		
China Fires	n.	$13
H. K. Fires	b.	$290
SHIPPING.		
Douglases	b x. d.	$73
Steamboats	b. & sa.	$17½
Indos (Def.)	sa.	$93½
Indos (Pref.)	n.	$85
Shells	n.	107/6
Ferries	s.	$29
REFINERIES.		
Sugars	sa.	$82
Malabons	s.	$29
MINING		
Kailans	b.	40/-
Langkats	b.	£ 14
Raubs	s.	$2.50
Tronohs	n.	28/-
Urals	n.	32/-
Oriental Cons.	n.	28/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.		
H. K. Wharves	b.	$81
Kowloon Docks	b.	$1.6
S'hai Docks	b.	£ 72
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.		
Centrals	n.	$90
H. K. Hotels	s.	$94
Land Invest.	n.	$88
H'phreys Est.	s.	$6
K'loon Lands	n.	$30
S'hai Lands	s.	£ 74
West Points	b.	$85
Reclamations	n.	$115
COTTON MILLS.		
Ewos	b.	£ 155
Kung Yiks	b.	£ 14½
S'hai Cottons	b. x. d.	£ 115
Yangtszepoos	b	£ 5½
Orientals	n.	£ 36
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Borneos	n.	$ 6½
China Light & P.	s.	$4.50
Providents	s.	$71½
Dairy Farms	b.	$21
Green Islands	sa.	$7.10
H. K. Electrics	n.	$ 48
H. K. Ice Co.,	n.	$ 149
Ropes	n.	$26
Steel Foundries	n.	$10
Trams, Low Level	sa.	$6.0
Trams, Peak, old	s.	$8½
Trams, Peak, new	s	cts. 90
Laundries	b.	$8
U. Waterboats	n.	$13
Watsons	s.	$6
Wm. Powells	s. & ss.	$6.50
Morning Posts	n.	$29

CORRECTED TO NOON FRIDAY OCTOBER 5, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	2/10½
Demand	2/11⅝
30 d/s.	2/10¾
60 d/s.	2/10⅞
4 m/s.	2/11
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	122⅜
T/T Japan	133⅝
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	68½
T/T Java	163
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	3 98
Demand, Paris	3 93½

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/11¾
4 m/s. D/P	2/11⅞
6 m/s. L/C	3/-⅛
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/-⅛
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	69¾
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	4.15
6 m/s. Francs	4.20
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	68⅝
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	137
Demand, Singapore	122⅜
On Haiphong	43¾% prem.
On Saigon	44½% prem.
On Bangkok	53¼
Sovereign	6.85 Nom
Gold Leaf, per oz.	48.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	47½

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER $100:

Chinese...20 cts. pieces	¼% dis.
Chinese...10 "	½% "
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	¼% prem.
Hongkong 10 "	½% "

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Chief Manager.

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中法實業銀行

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General Manager — A. J. Pernotte.

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5, Chater Road.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1917

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

6.00 A.M. to	6.00 A.M.	Every	15 Min.
6.00 A.M. to	10.00 A.M.	"	10 Min.
10.00 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	"	15 Min.
11.30 A.M. to	12.45 P.M.	"	15 Min.
12.45 P.M. to	1.15 P.M.	"	10 Min.
1.15 P.M. to	1.45 P.M.	"	15 Min.
1.45 P.M. to	7.15 P.M.	"	10 Min.
7.15 P.M. to	8.00 P.M.	"	15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to	8.00 P.M.	"	10 Min.

NIGHT CARS.

6.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. 9.30 to 11.30 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS:

7.00 A.M.			
8.00 A.M. to	10.30 A.M.	Every	15 Min.
10.30 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	"	10 Min.
11.30 A.M. to	12.00 Noon	"	15 Min.
12.00 Noon to	1.00 P.M.	"	10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to	5.30 P.M.	"	15 Min.
5.30 P.M. to	6.00 P.M.	"	10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to	6.30 P.M.	"	15 Min.
6.30 P.M. to	8.00 P.M.	"	10 Min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS:

Extra Car at Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but no special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.—No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO., Secretaries.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed.

(Rates and Particulars on application) To the Office of

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Prescribed by Leading Physicians. Ladies should keep a box handy. Martin's Pills in the house for first sign of any irregularity of the system, a timely dose may be administered. These well known pills are guaranteed (hence their great success). All Chemists and Stores and those [illegible] World, or post free from Sole Agents, Beetham & Son, Chemists, Bath.

MARTIN'S APIOL MILLS

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $75,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/- = $15,000,000
Silver ...$18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
$48,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS

Hon. Mr. S. P. Dodwell.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Hayes.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. Anton, F. C. Butcher, [illegible]
G. T. M. Bidder, Esq., C. S. Cobbay, [illegible]
E. V. D. Farr, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. TOWNING,
Manager
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Karachi
Calcutta	Kotah Bhara
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur
Delhi	Madras
Galle	Penang
Hongkong	Rangoon
Howrah	Shanghai
Kandy	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius)	

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
55, Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS U.S. $6,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. $1,348,000
U.S. $7,848,000

BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS, SANTO DOMINGO
CALCUTTA	MANILA	
CANTON	MEDELLIN	
CEBU	PANAMA	SAN FRANCISCO
COLON	PEKING	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	PUERTO PLATA	SINGAPORE
HONGKONG		TIENTSIN
KOBE		YOKOHAMA

Through its close affiliation with The NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the Services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba, South America, and elsewhere, namely:—
BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, CIENFUEGOS, HAVANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, PETROGRAD, VALPARAISO.

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE HOGG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1916

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... " 36,000,000
Reserve Fund..... " 22,100,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies		Agencies
Antung-Hsien		Mansaki
Bombay		Newchwang
Calcutta		New York
Changchun		Osaka
Dairen		Peking
Fengtien		Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Harbin		
Hankow		San Francisco
Honolulu		Shanghai
Kobe		Sydney
Liao-Yang		Singapore
London		Tientsin
Lyons		Tientsin
Los Angeles		Tokyo
Talsehho		Tsitsihar

Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits received for fixed periods or terms on [illegible] on application.

T. ISHIKAWA, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1916.

SMOKERS OF DISCRIMINATION

Always Select

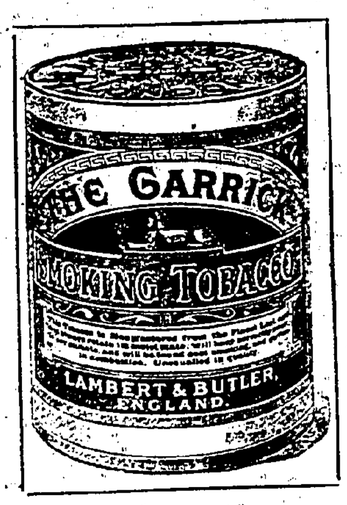
The

GARRICK

SMOKING

TOBACCO

Invigorating to the Nerves.



Does not burn or irritate the throat.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 6th October, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Oak hatstand with bevelled mirror, tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, blackwood tables, teapoys, flowers stands and stools, writing tables, teak chiffonier, pictures, lace curtains, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboards, dinner wagons, ice chest, dinner and dessert services, electric plate ware, cutlery, glass ware, etc., etc.

Double brass and brass mounted iron bedsteads, single and double wardrobes, dressing tables, washstands, box couch, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Also

1 Fowling Piece in fine condition.

1 Billiard dining table.

On view from Friday the 5th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS'
1917 Overland Touring Cars.
6 Cylinder. 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, 1917,

commencing at **2.30 p.m.**

at "Nettlewood" No. 55 Robinson Road.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Canton blackwood cabinet, desks, hall table, chairs and flower-stands, teak upholstered chairs, Axminster pile and Brussels carpets, fine lace curtains, teak overmantels, brass flower pots and vases, brass fender and fire irons, etc., etc., etc.

Teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, dinner waggon, dining table and chairs, leather sofa and armchairs, glass and cutlery dinner and dessert services, table linen, etc., etc.

Brass double bedstead, single brass mounted bedsteads, teak toilet tables and washstands, chest of drawers, toilet crockery, bed linen, etc.

Pantry and Kitchen Utensils.

Also

A large quantity of pot plants

On view from Tuesday the 9th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 8th instant.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1917.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ENTRIES CLOSE for the HARBOUR RACE at 6 P.M. on 8th inst. to Hon. Secretary, Victoria Recreation Club.

NOTICES

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.
Trained male Masseur.
Ten years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED.
No. 218, QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

ASAHI BEER.

Sole Agents:
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

POST OFFICE.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fatshan, Chan Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

IMPOST PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases: Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addressees) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Weeks' days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Sha tau kok, Shatin and Sheungshui—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Au tau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui, and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., Registration 5 p.m., Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sanmei.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on October 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1916.	1917.
Tytam ...Full	10ft. 9in. Below overflow	9ft. 1in Below overflow
Tytam Byewash	10ft. 10in. Below overflow	10ft. 3in. Below overflow
Tytam Intermediate	8ft. 6in. Above overflow	Level with overflow
Tytam Tuk	Under construction	10ft. 4in. Below overflow
Wongneichung	12ft. 10in. Below overflow	11ft. 6in. Below overflow
Pokfulam	0ft. 3in. Below overflow	0ft. 3in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916.	1917.
Tytam	244.0	240.48
Tytam Byewash	6.03	5.57
Tytam Intermediate	260.00	265.90
Tytam Tuk	167.68	270.32
Wongneichung	16.84	8.06
Pokfulam	65.82	45.6
Total	738.95	559.24

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of September, 1917.

	1916	1917
Consumption	198.01	185.80 M. gallons
Estimated population	865,849	870,179
Consumption per head per day	22.5	21.0 gallons

Constant supply in all district during September in both years 1916 and 1917.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1916	1917
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	Level with overflow	Level with overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916	1917
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	318.50	318.50

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of September, 1917.

	1916	1917
Consumption	19.20	19.70 Mi gallons
Estimated population	98,788	100,580
Consumption per head per day	22.5	19.3 gallons

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

H. W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

High Water Reservoir.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 5d. 12h. 22m.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, Manila etc.—Typhoon in Lat. 15° N. Long. 125° E., moving W.N.W., velocity unknown.

October 5d. 12h. 30m.—No returns fr. m Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting. The anticyclone has weakened and the depression over S. Annam has filled up. A typhoon formed to the east of Luson yesterday at 6 a.m. this morning it was situated in Lat. 15° N. Long. 125° E. approximately, moving W.N.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 77.64 inches against an average of 77.06 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. October 5, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds Direction.	Winds Force.	Weather.
Vostock	6a						
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate	..						
Tokio	..						
Kochi	..						
Nagasaki	..						
Kagima	..						
Oshima	..						
Naha	..						
Ishigaki	..						
Borodino Is.	..						
Whaiwei	6a	30.04	63	72	sew	7	b
Hankow	..						
Ichang	..						
Kiukiang	..						
Changsha	..						
Shanghai	..	30.06	61	98	nw	1	o
Gutzlaff	..	30.02	62	100	nw	2	r
Sharp P.	..	29.92	74	76	n	2	o
Amoy	..	29.89	75	81	ne	2	b
Swatow	..	29.86	73	95	n	1	o
Pakhoi	5a	29.86	73	94	sw	1	o
Taichu	..	29.85	86		n	2	o
Tainan	..	29.86	73		n	2	o
Koshun	..	29.81	75		ne	6	o
P'dores	..	29.84	75		n	2	o
Canton	6a	29.91	67	79	n	2	o
H'kong	..	29.85	75	69	nne	2	o
Gap Rock	..	29.82			ne	5	c
Macao	..	29.84	72	75	nne	2	f
Wuchow	9a						
Pakhoi	..						
Hothow	..						
Phulien	7a	29.84	73	66	nne	4	r
Tourane	..	29.71	75		nw	2	o
C. St. J.	..	29.76	73		sw	6	o
Aparri	6	29.73	75	92		0	r
Dagupan	..						
Manila	..	29.71	75	92	nnw	4	o
Legaspi	..	29.61	75	91	wsw	4	o
Tacloban	..	29.67	77	91	wnw	2	r
Iloilo	..	29.69	75	92	sw	2	r.
Surigao	..						
Guam	4.20	29.84	73		se	1	o
Laoaan	6	29.79	87	96	sw	2	b

C. W. JEFFRIES,—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Oct. 5, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	On date	On date
	at 9 a.m.	at 9 a.m.	at 9 p.m.
Barometer	29.85	29.85	29.80
Temperature	84	75	81
Humidity	60	69	62
Wind Direction	N.	N.N.E.	N.E.
" Force	2	2	2
Weather	c	o.	o
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest case air Temperature on the 4th 74
Lowest " " " 5th 74

H.K. Observatory, Oct. 5, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

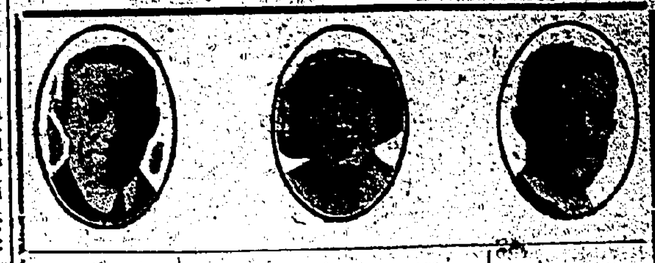
TIDE TABLE.

From 1st Oct. to 7th Oct.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	1	m 1 36	7.0	m 7 57	0.0
Tues.	2	m 10 0	6.9	m 7 55	0.4
		0	6.8	7 55	0.8
Wed.	3	m 11 0	6.6	m 8 44	1.3
		10	6.4	9 40	2.3
Thur.	4	m 0 22	6.4	m 9 15	3.3
		22	6.3	9 45	3.7
Fri.	5	1 22	6.3	m 10 30	3.7
		22	6.3	11 0	3.6
Sat.	6	2 22	6.3	m 11 30	3.5
		22	6.3		
Sun.	7	m 3 0	6.3	m 0 0	3.4
		No Indicator	High Water	Low Water	

m Morning, a Afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.



WEDNESDAY,
OCT. 10.
THEATRE ROYAL.
FREDERIC SHIPMAN
Presents the
FANTASTICS
in a
HELTER-SKELTER OF HAPPINESS.

Tickets $3, $2, $1.
BOOKING OPENS
AT MOUTRIE'S, TO-MORROW.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Friday, 5th October, 1917.
Pathe's Great Photo Play
in 4 parts
"THE CLOSING NET."

Interesting:
Pathe's British, American & French Gazettes.

:o:

Comics:
Triangle Keystone
(in 2 parts).
"BUCKING SOCIETY."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagee MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY

the 10th day of October, 1917.

at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong, viz:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1355. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated 6th February 1912. Annual Crown rent $76.00—100,110 Square feet.

For Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,
Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street
Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 24th September, 1917.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Nathan Road, Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale Register.	No. of Lot.	Situation.	Boundary Measurements. (Approximate.) N.	E.	S.	W.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upper Price.
	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1355	North of Carpenter Road, West of Nathan Road, Kowloon.	feet	feet	feet	feet	As per survey plan.	Private (about)	$100

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. Well tried and approved. Over 150 Testimonials. Chemists, Circular.
THERAPION
ISLAND POISON, KIDNEY, BLADDER, URINARY DISEASES, DISCHARGES, WEAKNESS, PILES, SKIN STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOKLET. TO 20, RUE CAUMARTIN, PARIS. DEPOT: 6, RUE CASTIGLIONE, PARIS. NEW YORK DEPOT: 26, BROADWAY, ST. STEPHEN'S HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON. CAUTIONS AGAINST IMITATIONS AND FORGERIES.
THERAPION
SEE THAT THESE MARKS ARE ON EVERY BOTTLE, BOX, &c.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, by George Ede Burnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.